HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 298— BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 16, 1926: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
18 Dec.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MORIA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £135
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia	
28th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan	
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia	
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia	
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia	

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	15 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	30 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

Osaka Shosen Kaisha O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru	13th Dec.	19th Dec
Heinan Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Hankow Maru ..	14th ,,	29th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Tacoma Maru ..	26th ,,	8th Jan.
Shunko Maru ..	27th ,,	10th ,,
Uga Maru	4th Jan.	17th ,,

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22937,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
17th Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathlawar coast ports
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathlawar coast ports.
22nd ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. PARACHI.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc. etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 2RS

YOU GET AND A POLICY OF	Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000	IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bomba
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURANCE

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

		1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs.	1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs.	21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs.	25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIK H, 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Emof Building D'Lima Street, Managon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD :

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—YOUNG MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE, who should not be a Law student, as full time Secretary for a Muslim Industrial School in Bombay. Apply stating terms to Box 1871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1313

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desirous of serving in the Railways. Particulars on two annas Stamps. Apply Box No. 1882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1333

WANTED for service in Bombay or the moffussil with a business institution fresh Gujarati or Marathi knowing graduates in Agriculture, Commerce or Arts (with History & Economics). Starting salary about Rs. 60. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 1880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 27828

WANTED—Qualified SUB-OVERSEERS for the Buldana District Council on Rs. 60-4-120 with Provident Fund. None should apply who has not passed the Sub-Overseers examination of any recognized college. Application should reach the undersigned before the 1st January, 1927. Sub-Overseers will be appointed on probation for 6 months. Confirmation on approval of work. (Sd.) V. R. KORDE, Vice Chairman, District Council Buldana.
27797

WANTED :—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good and pure breed of POMERANIAN DOGS. Please quote prices and ages of the animals when applying. Apply to Box No. 1878, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1329

SPORTS

"THE INDIAN RACING CHRONICLE," containing results of 1131 races including Arabs and C. B. etc., run all over India, with Home Records, Trainers' Lots and Jockeys with their riding weights. From 28th November, 1925, to 18th November, 1926. Price Re. 1/4 only W. Sorel, (Publisher) 96C, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.
S R1338

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—One Second-hand or New LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30' x 8' x 125 lbs. pressure per square inch with all mountings. Apply stating age and full particulars to Box No. 1879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
K 27827

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting Features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted :—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1319

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. Mathuradas Tricamji, an elected Councillor from the (A) Fort Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 as amended by Act I of 1925. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix 12th January, 1927, for a ward election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1926.
21831

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 27TH JANUARY 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 27th January 1926, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the Third day of February, 1927, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Arthur Road between B. B. and C. I. Railway level crossing and Lamington Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1926.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.
27833

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARBHOODAS VEERCHAND (also spelt as Parbhoodas Virchand, Parbhoodas Veerchand, Purbhoodas Virchand, Parbhudas Veerchand, and Parbhoodass Veerchand, late of Div. Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent. ... Deceased.

MULJI JAVERCHAND of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney of Bai Laxmibai, the eldest daughter and Manager (Administrator) of the estate of the deceased Parbhudas Virchand and wife of Shavchand Parshottam ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay afresaid this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27834

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

In the matter of the JEWELLERY CONSIGNMENTS, LIMITED, Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 having its Registered Office at Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

(In Liquidation.)

Messrs. GALLIARA ELECTRIC & TRADING CO., through Khimchand Narottamdas Bhavsar, the Constituted Attorney of Khimchand Vamalchand Galliara ..... Petitioners.

and

NANABHAI HORMASJI MOOS, Esquire. ..... Official Liquidator.

THE CREDITORS of the abvenamed Company are required on or before the 23rd day of December, 1926, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and Names and Addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Nanabhai Hormusji Moos, Esquire, of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by Notice in writing from the Official Liquidator to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 7th day of January, 1927, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27837

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTES TATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of VISHNU BALKRISHNA BHAVE, late a partner in the firm of Messrs. Kuvarji Jivandas and Co., carrying on business at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

Bai UMABAI, widow of Vishnu Balkrishna Bhave, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Bijapur, the mother and natural Guardian of her minor son Govind Vishnu Bhave, appointed to apply for and obtain these Letters of Administration by an Order of this Court, dated the 26th day of September, 1926. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 8th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. THATTE RANCHHODDAS & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27832

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1754 of 1926.

Re: ALLI MAHOMED ABDULJI, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of "A. Alli Mahomed" at Kansara Chawl, Bhendy Bazar outside the Fort. An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte Messrs. LALUBHAI AMICHAND, a firm ... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed ALLI MAHOMED ABDULJI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 14th day December, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27835

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A "COLUMBIA," MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vacha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dattatraya Govind Lubre, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Vijaya R. Khanolkar:—

One "Columbia Motor Car," No. 8345, six cylinder, 20 H.-P. (in working order).

AUCTION SALE OF THE 1|81H SHARE, RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GINNING FACTORY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE HIRALAL BADRINARAYAN GINNING FACTORY AT WARDHA, BUT NOW KNOWN AS RAI SAHEB RANGNATH SHRINIVAS FACTORY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed by the Judge's order dated 27th September, 1926, (Messrs. Chiranjilal Hanumanprasad, a firm applicants and Kissonchand Hiralal of Wardha, Respondents) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 7th January next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their rooms:—

All the 1|8th Share, Right, Title, and Interest of the Respondent abovenamed in the partnership property and profits of the Ginning Factory at Wardha, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Hiralal Badrinarayan, now Insolvents, formerly known as the Hiralal Badrinarayan Ginning Factory but now known as Rai Saheb Rangnath Shrinivas Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitos to the Receiver, at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

1 'Citron' four-seater, 8 H.P. self-starter, complete with all accessories.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PARSI BAZAR STREET (KNOWN AS VICTORIA BUILDING); BAZAR GATE STREET AND LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Executors and Trustees appointed under the last will and Testament of the late Mr. Bapuji Cursetji Wachaghandy, Messrs. Bennett and Company will put up for sale by public auction at the respective premises the following valuable immoveable properties on the days and at the times mentioned hereunder:—

1. On MONDAY, the 17th January 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling house hereditaments and premises built thereon situate, lying and being in Parsi Bazar Street (known as Victoria Building) within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 9331 and Cadastral Survey No. 374 Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1527 and Street No. 119 and bounded on or towards the East by the public passage on or towards the West by the said Parsi Bazar Street on or towards the North by the property of Graham and Co. and on or towards the South by the property of J. N. Tata.

2. On the same day at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece of parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house hereditaments and premises built thereon situate, lying and being in Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 61 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing New Survey No 9269 and Cadastral Survey No. 253 Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2092 and Street No. 277 and bounded, on or towards the East by the house of Malegamwalla on or towards the West by the said Bazar Gate Street on or towards the South by the property of Jenulabedin Allibhai and on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Abdul Karim.

3 On THURSDAY, the 20th January 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling house hereditaments and premises built thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4628 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 135 and Cadastral Survey No. 958 Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5701-5703 Street Nos. 177-179 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Regina Lobez on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Dhume on or towards the North by the property of Augustin and Pedro Jockisi and on or towards the South by the property of Gangaram Dhaku Bhujmal.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale which will be ready a fortnight before the date of the sale, please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Company, attorneys for the Executors and Trustees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

THE PRAISE OF THE PRESS.
Just a few extracts from the British Press
'Entertaining in Every Foot of its length.' "Sunday Pictorial."
"The whole world can enjoy it." "Daily Mail."
"A story that will live for ever." "Yorkshire Post."
"A triumph." "The Daily Sketch."
A FIRST NATIONAL SUPER PICTURE
AND
A BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION.
"NELL GWYN"
9 Reels
Starring
DOROTHY GISH
VIVACIOUS, ROGUISH and CAPTIVATING
ALL TOLD LIGHTLY AND WITTILY
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY
SPECIAL TOPICAL SHOWING.
M. C. C. vs. HINDUS
As played in Bombay
See NAIDU'S Record Innings.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

SATURDAY NEXT
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
HOT WATER
HIS LATEST SUPER COMEDY
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
January	12.30 plus .04
March	12.25 plus .05
May	12.47 plus .05
July	12.65 plus .04
October	12.85 plus .07
Middling Spot	12.60 plus .10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	95,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	41,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
January	12.06 plus .05
March	12.23 plus .05
Middling Spot	12.09 plus .06

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills	484.75

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality); Spot,	15 1/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Closing.
December	6.34—.01
January	6.40—
February	6.42—
March	6.48—.01
April	6.52—.01
May	6.59—
June	6.63 plus .01
July	6.70 plus .01
August	6.73 plus .01
September	6.76 plus .02
October	6.79 plus .02
November	6.81 plus .02
December	6.83 plus .02
Middling Spot	6.61 plus .13

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

To-day's Price.

New York, 10.55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	11.99
March	12.23
May	12.44

New York, Noon Call.

January	11.98
March	12.21
May	12.43

New Orleans, 9.55 a.m.

January	12.03
March	12.19

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde, Good	4.45 plus .10
„ Fully Good	4.75 plus .10
„ Fine	5.05 plus .10
Bengal, Good	4.55 plus .10
„ Fully Good	4.85 plus .10
„ Fine	5.15 plus .10
Oomra, Good	5.30 plus .10
„ Fully Good	5.60 plus .10
„ Fine	5.90 plus .10
Broach, Good	5.40 plus .10
„ Fully Good	5.55 plus .10
„ Fine	5.95 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	To-day's Closing. To-day's Closing.
December	12.42—.12
January	12.28—.12
February	12.20—.12
March	12.10—.12
April	12.05—.12
May	12.00—.12
June	11.98—.12
July	11.95—.12
August	11.90—.12
September	11.99—.12
October	12.04—.12
November	12.10—.12
December	12.16—.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.50 plus .05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

To-day's Price.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
49/9 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.
50 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Market: Dull.
Wheat, Australian,
54 Jan/Feb shipment value.
Market: Dull.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
55 Dec/Jan shipment value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta, Jan/Mar, per cwt.	21
July/Sept.	18/1½
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	18/3
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay, Jan./Mar, per cwt.	21/1
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi, Jan/Mar, per cwt.	21/1¾

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Cottonseed, Bombay, £7/12/6 Dec/Jan shipment quoted. £19 Dec/Jan shipment sellers.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton, £17/17/6 Dec/Jan shipment nominal.	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £17/15/0 Dec/Jan shipment quoted. £17/12/6 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.	

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Copper, English Best Selected,	63 5/8
Copper, Braziers,	£72
Yellow Metal,	£67½
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£16½
Tin, English Ingots,	£306¼

London, Dec. 14.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot,	1s. 6 3/8d. buyers. 1s. 6-5/8d. sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot,	1s. 6-1/4 buyers. 1s. 6¼ sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17 Dec./Jan. shipment buyers. £16/12/6 Apl/May shipment sellers.	

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton, £15/2/6 Dec/Jan shipment offered. Market:—Demand is poor.	
Linseed, Bombay, £18/7/6 Dec/Jan shipment nominal.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, 29/10½ Jan/Apl delivery sellers, 29/9 May/Aug delivery sellers.	

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Silver.—India and China small sellers. Market very quiet.	
Spot	24-13/16
Forward	24.7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Open Market Price.	
Best Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4 17/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4 17/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 5/4 p.c.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Less hedge selling—Undertone Steady.

LOCAL:—Steady—Some selling at close.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Gunrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cables as under:—
Cold weather restricting South offerings.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
Expect market may decline further before advancing.
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—
New York May highest 12.52 at the opening. Lowest 12.42 (10-52 a.m.).

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Yesterday the New York market opened 10 points higher on bullish November consumption figures, but the advanced was lost in the first hour's trading on scattered selling. Later on prices again improved on speculative buying, while hedge selling was restricted on account of the unfavourable weather. At the close prices show and advance of 10 points for present month, while distants closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points. Recently the market shows steadiness in the face of scattered hedge selling. The only noticeable feature is the narrowness of fluctuation—namely 10 points at the widest—emphasises the restricted conditions under which cotton markets are working at present.

United States Mills consumption during November is reported to be 584,000 bales as compared with 569,000 bales in October and 543,000 bales in November last year. This figure is rather impressive and shows that the American mills are doing better.

Recently the market shows steadiness as observed in our last Saturday's report, and we believe that even if the market shows some decline in a day or two, there are chances for a moderate improvement in the near future.

LOCAL MARKET.

Recently the local market showed some weakness on Japanese selling and the operators not inclined to buy freely. This has improved our parity to some extent. Still we see no signs of important demand and there are signs of increasing hedge selling from up-country. The local market has wonderfully maintained the disparity partly due to strong local statistical position and to smaller crop ideas. Certainly, looking to the crop, present prices are justified, but we are afraid when crop begins to move freely and in the face of disappointing export demand, will our farmers hold on? There exists some long interest in our forward market and when it is transferred to purchases in ready cotton, will local operators absorb the selling pressure? This is the position and it is to be seen how it developes.

Following further improvement in the prices of American cotton, our market opened for Broach April/May at Rs. 242. At this level jobbers and Commission houses appeared as buyers and prices quickly improved to Rs. 243/8. Thereafter the market ruled steady and closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
A./M.	242	243½	242	243
J./A.	246	246/8	246	246/8
Oomra:				
D./J.	231	231/8	231	231
March	227	228	227	227/8
Bengal:				
D./J.	208/8	208/8	208	208
March	203	203	202/8	202/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened at 3 points higher. The forward market opened steady at Broach April/May being quoted 243/4 and declined on some export house selling. The closing tone was quiet:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
A./M.	243/4	243/4	242	242
J./A.	246/8	246/8	245	245
Oomra:				
D./J.	231	231	230	230
March	227/8	227/8	226	226
Bengal:				
D./J.	209	209	207	207
March	203	203	202	202

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 15,

In full-pressed Bales	2 days.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,138	45,198	84,992
Central India	1,086	15,339	55,886
Barsi and Nagar	1,402	19,380	30,871
Hyderabad-Gaorani	352	3,141	8,172
Berar	2,770	65,173	71,245
Central Provinces ..		9 989	29,319
Total Oomras ..	7,748	1,58,220	2,83,485
Dholera	67	4,148	42,311
N.W. Provinces	1,105	26,276	18,282
Rajputana ..	226	6 963	20,448
Sind-Punjab ..	1,858	14,095	50 245
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	445	9,592	11,628
Westerns-Northerns ..		7,173	6.182
Coconada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	4,136	6,341
Persian	47	2,428	1,664
American	..	32,511	138
Egyptian and African ..	..	17,171	25 962
Comra, Burma & other sorts ..	..	7	352
Total	11,506,	2,83,552	5,48,511

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 9th Dec. This year	Last year
Europe	2,525	59,830	96,502
Japan & China ..	3,440	78,730	1,72,302
Coast Ports ..	225	3,221	6,950
Up-country by Rail. ..		31,909	2 997
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		8 340	41,859
Total ..	6,190	1,81,030	3 20,610

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Wheat	48,397 cwts.
Linseed	5,081 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	64 „
Gingellyseeds	1,688 „
Groundnuts	7,782 „
Castorseed	2,857 „
Rice	4,717 „
Myrabollams	1,344 „
Cottonseed	16,360 „
Gram	1,971 „
Jowar	593 „
Maize	50 „
Rajeee	10,262 „
Coal	6,141 tons.

SUGAR MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	18 11 0
Ex. Godown	18 9 0
Transhipment	18 12 0
Nov./Dec.	20 2 0
Jan./March	20 8 0
July/Sept.	18 2 0
June	19 1 0
B.R.B. Ready	18 11 0
Ex. Godown or dock	18 9 0
Shipment Nov/Dec.	19 10 0
Shipment Jan./March	20 5 0
Belgian Ready	18 9 0
Shipment Nov./Dec.	19 6 0
Contident Beet Nov./Dec.	19 3 0
German Beet Dec./Jan.	19 6 9
S.S. Begum Java	20 1 0
S.S. Nawab Java	20 1 0
S.S& Careonia B.R.B. invoice	19 9 0

London prices improved 1 penny. New York 2 cents higher. Market steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

1926/1927 Crop.	
Bengal M.G. F.G.	215/217
Bengal M.G. Fine	225/228
Khandeish M.G. Fine	225/230
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	235/238
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	238/240
Dhamangaon M.G. Fine	240/242
Wardha/Nagpur	248/251
Sanavad	230/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	227/232
Barsi	227/232
Warangal	250
Purna	265
Methia F.G.	220/225

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The Linseed market ruled dull on general selling. The operators are taking a bearish view. The Wheat market shows gradually going down. The demand has fallen off and there is little inclination to buy:

Linseed May Rs. 10/1/3.
Wheat Jan. Rs. 7/12/6.
Wheat May Rs. 7/5/6.
Castorseed Mar/May Rs. 11/2/0.
Castorseed Dec/Jan. Rs. 11/0/0.
Cotton seed Dec/Jan. Rs. 3/14/0.
Cotton seed Feb. Rs. 3/15/0.
Groundnuts Dec/Jan. Rs. 57/0/0.
Groundnuts Feb/Mar. Rs. 57/12/0.
Groundnuts sold J/F. Rs. 56/8/0.
Groundnuts bold M/A. Rs. 58/8/0.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The Bombay Silver market opened quiet to-day following weaker London advices. The Shanghai Exchange was slightly easier. Magasar opened at Rs. 56/8 but declined on continued long liquidation and closed easy.

Ready Rs. 56/12/0.
Magasar Rs. 56/4/0.
Posh Rs. 56/5/0.
Double option premiums.
Magasar Rs. 1/0/0.
Posh Rs. 2/0/0.
Tone:—Dull. America offered after fixing. We do not expect any decided decline. Market weak.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The Gold market continues dull and the demand shows considerable falling off. Closing prices:—
Bar ready Rs. 21/9/3.
Magasar Rs. 21/9/0.
Posh Rs. 21/9/3.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13/9/0.
National Bank Rs. 21/12/6.

STOCK EXCHANGE

SCINDIA SHARES RISE

MILLS KEEP STEADY.

To day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet but steady for mills shares and after fluctuating with in a narrow compass prices closed mostly unchanged.

There was noticeable improvement in the shares of the Scindia Steam Navigication on firm buying.

Train shares are gradually growing to higher levels on better demand.

Tata Iron shares are steady and operators are awaiting the judgment in respect of the second preference shares.

Tata Hydros registered a rise of Rs. 10/- and closed at 1038/12, while Bombay, Burma shares rose to 107/8.

Imperial Bank shares ruled firm and closed at Rs. 1,550/-.

We quote:—

Tazul 863/12, Pearl 492/8, Crescent 166/4, Indore 328/12 B. Dyeing 890, Century 385, Nagpur 516/4, Svadesh 495, Colaba 133/12, New Great 297/8, Simplex 132/8, Alcock 246/4.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotation Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India .. :	50	2½	77
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative	50	7½	67 XD
Central	25	1½	321
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.a.	85
Imperial	500	40	1550
Imperial Contributory	125	10	395
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	21
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	29
Indian Cement C. ..	350	..	136 4
Katni Cement C. ..	100	..	135
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	350
Punjab Cement C. ..	10	..	6 4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	49
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.c.	800
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	112 ½
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammod ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	108
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	149
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	6.8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	76
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation C.	250	..	136 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	330	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		12 11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley C. ..	1,000	..	765
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways C	50	4-8	141 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. C	1,000	30	1088—12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	100
Tata Power C. ..	1,000	..	815
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	805
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			465
Akbari	500	..	100
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	575 XD
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	243 4
Madras United ..	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	56 4
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	112 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	120
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	97 8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	65
Pearl	250	12	492 8
Phoenix	100	10	340
Premier	100	..	14
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	17
Sassoon Silk	500	..	559
Sholapur	1,000	450	8075
Simplex	250	..	132 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1490
Swadeshi	100	18	495
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	127 8
Vishnu Cotton C. ..	500	90	23 0
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Velapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	15
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	5 7 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	167 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	3 0-4-0	7
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	120
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mekenzie	100	30	357 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	99
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	126
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	84
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	203 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	8 4
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	36
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	5	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 4
New India	25	1y	21 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	397 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 79/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 90.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 109/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rates, 3½ per cent 79/1, 1945/55 109/1.

Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Vities	100	..	2 8	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	890	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	260	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172 8	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	385	
Central India O. ..	100	16	516	
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c	445	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	136 4	
Coorla	100	..	145	
Crescent	100	4	166 4	
Currimbhoy	250	..	25	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	650	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 7 0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	207 8	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	115	
Elphinstone C. ..	100	..	30	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	863 12	
Finlay	100	nil	125	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	27 8	
Gokak	100	6	110	
Indoostan	1,000	125	867 8	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	165 7	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	51	1000	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	328 12	
Jamshed C.	250	..	67 8	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		55	
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1125	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	575	
Madhora Swadeshi ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	116 4	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	397 8
Bombay Cotton	305
Bombay Dyeing	892 8, 892 8, 888 12, 894
Century	385
Central India	516 4
Colaba Land	132 8
Crescent	166 4
Edward Sassoon	115
Fazulbhoy ..	863 8 8 6 4 862 8 863 12
Finlay	125
Globe	27 8
Gokak	111 14
Indian Bleaching	678
Indore Malwa ..	331 4 331 4 328 4 328 12
Kohinoor	1125
Madhowjee ..	120
Mathuradas	56 4
Meyer Sassoon	80
Mysore	112 8
New Great	293 12 293 12 296 4 297 8
Pearl ..	495 495 491 4 492 8
Pabany	207 8
Phoenix	380
Simplex	132 8
Swadeshi	495
Swan Mills	145
Tata Mill	127 9

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	246 4 252 8 245 246 4
Bombay Steam	136 4
Bundi Cement	21
Central India Mining	29
Indian Cement ..	132 8 135 4 132 8 136 4
Katni Cement Ord. ..	135
Shivarajpur	49
Tram Co. Ord. ..	139-6 141-4 139-8 141 4
Tata Hydro	10 2 8 1090 1040 1088 12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	67 67 4 66 4 6 74
Tata Iron& Steel Def	208 12 208 12 207 203 2
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent ..	79-2
Govt. paper 5 per cent	109 2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 14.

	To-day's Price.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19 7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116½
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10½
National Bank	£47½
Eastern Bank	£6½
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£84 7/8
Conversion Loan	£74 7/8
Indian Loan 5½ p. c.	£103
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c.	£57
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. Sterling Loan	£70½
Government Securities 3 p. c.	£59 1/8
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p. c.	100½
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	91 7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 14.

	To day's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.37-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.86
T.T. Madrid on London	31.83
T.T. Milan on London	116.75
T.T. Berne on London	25.10
T.T. Paris on London	122.50

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 842.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 942.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 927.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 120.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.86.
London—Rome Liras 109.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady, dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

3 months 4 17/32 per cent.
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3/4 to 1 per cent.
3 months 2½ per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Slightly steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 6
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 9
Kaliamardan	,,	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/3303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 6
Apollo Mill	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Palkhi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 6
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 2 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 10 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 4 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 2 0
Apollo David	,,	2 2 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 6
Tata	,,	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 0
Mahel	,,	0 14 0

BOMBAY'S MINISTERS

NON-BRAHMINS DIVIDED.

POONA ELECTION AFTERMATH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

It appears that the Poona public is now passing through a little summer of the after-effects of the election that has gone by. For sometime it was rumoured that Rao Bahadur Lallushet, the Congress nominee, intended to file a suit against the Government for countermanding the poll after Dr. Lohokare's death, against the Bombay eletoral rules. That rumour, however, has appreciably cooled since the declaration of the result of the election. Rao Bahadur Lallushet, however, sprung a new surprise on the public, one fine morning by publishing his letter of resignation of the Congress membership. The following is a translation of that letter:—"I joined the City Congress Committee with the hope that I might be able to do some public service, feeling assured that the Congress Committee was expressive of public opinion; but experience has shown to me that the Committee is neither representative of the Poona public opinion, nor does it command as much confidence from the people as it ought to. I, therefore, think that, under these circumstances, I will not be able to do any public service by continuing to remain on the Congress roll." As I have said, the publication of this letter took the public by surprise, and speculation was rife as to the cause of the resignation. Does it show that he has fallen out with the local Congressmen? Can it be preparing the ground to regain honorary magistrateship which he is said to have lost by his enrolment as a Congress member?

DR. KETKAR'S RETIREMENT.

The second factor in the after-effects of the election is that of Dr. Ketkar's retirement in favour of the Responsivist candidate. So long it was imagined that Dr. Ketkar's withdrawal was a simple affair to be closed finally after the polling day. But it looks that the matter of withdrawal will evoke some controversy not wholly of a healthy character. Mr. S B. Tilak, the son of late Lok. Tilak, who mainly supported Dr. Ketkar's candidature, has published a lengthy explanation of Dr. Ketkar's withdrawal from the field. In that document, he has laid certain charges against Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. A. C. Bhat who were instrumental in arranging the withdrawal. Mr. Kelkar is alleged to have broken certain promises made to Dr. Ketkar, in connection with his withdrawal. It is expected that Mr. Bhat and Mr. Kelkar will publish some explanation of the matter.

QUESTION OF MINISTERSHIPS.

The question of appointment of Ministers has yet kept the imagination of intelligent people whirling. The local Press has supported heartily the joint party proposed to be started by Mr. G. B Pradhan with the assistance of Mr. Jayakar. The Responsivist members of the Council are holding a meeting of their own in Poona soon, to push forward the scheme of the joint party and to settle the policy of Council work. Dr. Paranjpye is now coming to be less talked of as a Minister. The local Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution recommending to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, that at least two Ministers should be Hindus But it is thickly rumoured in the City that the present two Mahommadan Ministers are likely to be retained. Out of these two, Mr. Dehalvi is held to be a mere puppet, while in the case of the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla, it is held to be undesirable that he should be given another lease of three years in addition to the two ministerial terms he has enjoyed. The non-Brahmin Party which was a solid bloc of a dozen members in the last Council is to-day obviously a house divided against itself. The non-Brahmin in the Council have overthrown Mr. Jadhav from leadership, and adopted Mr Khaserao Powar, as their leader. Some of them tom-tom the name of Mr. Jadhav for Ministership, and others have been working for Mr. Powar. Strange to observe, however, a third line of thinking has come up from Mr. Shankarrao Zunzarrao of Thana, who suggests that office should not be accepted. Thus, the question of the probable appointment of Ministers is so complicated that even imagination cannot lay hold of any definite thread in that imbroglio.

NOMINATION OF UNTOUCHABLES.

The untouchables of Poona have been for several months agitating over the nomination of their own representative in the Bombay Council. Their contention is that so long only one Mahar was appointed as their representative, but the Matang community also should from this year have the advantage of having their own delegate in the Council, as the Mahar nominee cannot be said to be able to protect their interests. They have put forth the name of Mr. K. K. Sakat, and the intelligent class of Poona have held it to be not unworthy of nomination. Though uneducated, Mr. Sakat has the commendable power of understanding public affairs, and as a public speaker, he is bold and emphatic. His nomination will go to satisfy a large number of his community as well as other people in Poona.

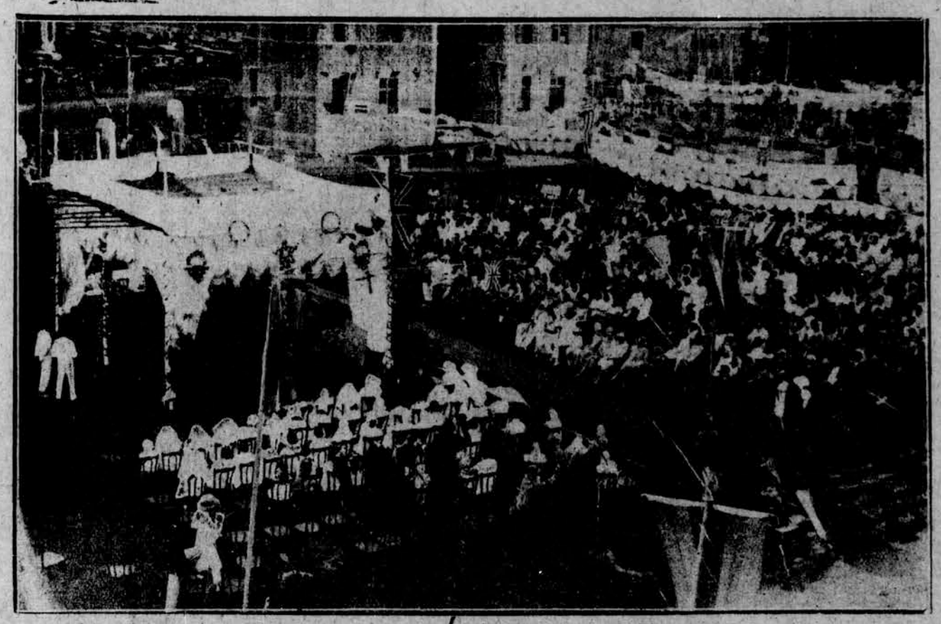
INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE DELEGATION.

The International Textile Delegation headed by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw was in Poona during the last week. It had a round of programmes, and its presence in Poona was taken advantage of by many important institutions here, by doing honour to the Delegation. Two public meetings were held, one in Shivaji Mandir and the other in New Poona College, to welcome this Delegation. In the course of their speeches the Delegation explained the message of the Labour Party to the audience, and laid great stress on the fact that India must get its salvation by dint of her own efforts. The Delegation was honoured by the local Postal Union.

GITA-JAYANTI.

From Thursday last, has commenced in Poona a series of lectures in honour of the Gita Jayanti. The lectures are delivered in the Tilak Memorial Hall and they will be continued till the end of the next week. This Gita week is celebrated by all Hindus all over India, mainly through the efforts of the Gita-Dharma Mandal, because the Gita is said to be delivered during the week, great battle of the Kauravas and Pandawas being fought also during these days. So far four lectures have been delivered by Sadashivashastri Bhide, and Messrs. P. V. Limaye, Mr. Jawadekar and Prof. N. G. Damle. The subjects of these lectures are taken from certain portions of the Gita, or some topics in relation thereto. Mr. Bhide who is rightly held to be an authority in the interpretation of the Gita spoke about Tilak and Shankararacharya. Mr. Limaye dealt with Brahma Sutras in the Gita, Mr. Jawadekar took for his text knowledge and devotion in Gita, and Prof. Damle treated Gita from the modern philosophical point of view.

WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL



A large gathering was present at the opening ceremony of the Wadia Maternity Hospital.

The Wadia Maternity Hospital which was opened on Monday by the Governor of Bombay.

One of the wards of the hospital.

Nurses' dining room at the Hospital.

LANDHOLDERS' OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS TENANTS.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO B. I. ASSOCIATION.

BELVEDERE, Dec. 14.

Obligations of landed proprietors towards their tenants formed the topic of his Excellency Lord Irwin's reply to the British Indian Association to-day.

I notice, that one of the objects of your Association is to establish on a stable basis healthy and satisfactory relationship between landholders and tenants. I trust that you will continue to live up to your creed; for you will be performing a real service to your country, a service, which, as democratic institutions develop, is likely to become more and more essential to the well-being of the country. A dictionary might define a tenant as a man who pays rent to his landlord. But all good landholders know that their tenants are really in the nature of a trust and that the obligations are more on the side of the landlord than on that of the tenant. A tenant's duty is done when he had paid his rent. A landlord is not discharged until he has seen to it that his tenants have adequate housing, decent conditions of life, and the opportunities for education which will fit them to be useful members of their village and of the State. This duty, as I have said, is more than ever incumbent on you to-day; for, an improved standard of life and education will be one of the most convincing arguments for the political advancement to which, the peoples of India aspire.

THE QUESTION OF REFORMS.

In the feeling reference which you made to my grandfather's interest in India, you have expressed the hope that his grandson will show an equal sympathy when the re-examination of the Indian constitution comes before the Parliament in due course. You need not doubt that. My sole desire shall be to apply the experience, I shall then have had, of India to the best advantage of her people. It is a great honour to me to acknowledge the loyalty which you have expressed to his Majesty the King Emperor, and to be assured that you too realise the high position which I believe India is destined to take as an integral part of the British Empire.

In conclusion, let me wish your Association a continued career of usefulness. May I venture the hope that, whether your voice is unanimous or not, it may always be raised with due regard to all those obligations which landed proprietors, perhaps more than any other class, owe to the country in which they live.—F. P.

DRIVER FALLS DOWN DEAD.

An unknown hand-cart driver who was taking his cart loaded with three rice bags from Kennedy Sea Face towards Dhobi Talao along Gigaum Road fell down accidentally near the Narayan Ashram and died instantaneously after vomitting, on Monday afternoon. The body of the deceased was removed to the morgue.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Dec. 15

JUTE.

Albion ..	518	Howrah ..	44/4
Alliance ..	570	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	668
Anglo-India	411	Kankanarrah	521
Auckland ..	283	Kelvin ..	865
Barnagore ..	218	Khardah ..	475
Bally ..	238	Kinnison ..	1012
Birla ..	10/6	Lansdowne	317
Belvedere ..	580	Lawrence ..	620
Budge-Budge	413	Lothian ..	490
Caledonian ..	608	Naihati ..	490
Chapdani ..	186	National	31/12
Clive ..	39/4	New Central	615
Craig ..	5	Northbrook	56
Cheviot ..	319	Nudea ..	47
Dalhousie	451	Orient ..	272
Delta	599	Presidency ..	8
Empire ..	54/8	Reliance ..	72/4
Fort Gloster	910	Soorah ..	30
Fort William	362	Standard ..	480
Gondalpara ..	1040	Union ..	611
Gourpore	720	Waverly	..
Hukumchand	13/10	HESSIAN	14/3
Hooghly ..	85	JUTE	60/6

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	132
Bowaria ..		Keshavram Cotton	3/8
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur	18	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia ..		New Kendah ..	..
		Raneegunge	28/12
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard Wagon	32/8
B.I. Corporn.	4/10		
B.I. „	D	Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	10/8	Madon Theatres	415
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	9/10	Imperial Bank	1530
		„ Conty.	390

Remarks.—Jute shares steady. Coals were quiet. Government securities remained strong. 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/14. 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 99/4 6 per cent. Bonds (1927, 107/9, 6 per cent. Bonds (1931) 107/15.

BURMA CORPORATION LD.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of November 29,354 tons of ore were mined including 1,465 tons of High Grade Ore. 24,300 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 8,886 tons of Leady Concentrates. 10,724 tons of Lead bearing material including 1,624 tons of high grade ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 5,095 tons of Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery products were 4,575 tons Refined Lead, and 395,174 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 21,974 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,500 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 12.9 ounces of Silver, 7 per cent. Lead, 46.5 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 900 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated Smelter by-products and 2,936 tons Copper Ore.

80 tons Antimonial Lead were also produced.

Including in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 177 tons recovered form the Smelting of Copper Ore.

A Delhi Correspondent write sunder Sunday's date:—"Swami Shraddhanand has been ill since 28th ulto. His illness took a serious turn on 6th inst., and Dr. Ansari was consulted on 8th. Under Dr. Ansari's treatment the Swamiji is showing improvement, but the progress is extremely slow as he has become very weak. If he does not get well soon, the publication of the "Liberator" will have to be suspended for some weeks."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Final meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference. Paramanand Jiwandas Dharmasala 8.30 p.m.

Cricket: M. C. C. vs. All-India Indians, the Esplanade 11 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 5.30 p.m.

Opening of P. P. Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road, 5.30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Council Party's meeting, Lalji Naranji's office, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 17.

Public lecture by the Rt. Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale, D.L. on "Wake up India" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SATURDAY, December 18.

Scientific Exhibition at Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. (H.E. the Governor to attend at 6.30 p.m.)

Third Day of M. C. C. v. All-India Indians match, the Esplanade 11 to 1 and 2 to 5.30.

SUNDAY, December 19.

Scientific Exhibition at Royal Institute of Science, 3 to 7 p.m.

Public lecture by the Rt. Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale, D.L., on "The Citizenship of Youth" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY, December 20.

Scientific Exhibition at Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 22.

Entertainment in aid of L. Wilson Hospital, Fund, St. Xavier's College, 5.30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.

There will be a debate on Prohibition in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 9.15 p.m. All are welcome.

S. S. JAIN CONFERENCE.

Sheth Bhairodanji Shethia of Bikaner has most graciously accepted the presidentship of the seventh sessions of the S. S. Jain Conference to be held at Bombay on 31st instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The clan line s.s. "Macbrayne" arrived in London in the afternoon of 12th instant.

The clan line s.s. "Mactanish" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 12th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Thursday):

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. mixed gramophone records; 6.30 to 8 p.m. dance music; 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. mixed Indian gramaphone records.

MAHARASHTRA MUSIC CONFERENCE

The final meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference will be held under the presidentship of Dr. V. N. Bhajekar at the Paramanand Jiwandas Dharmashala at 8.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). An interesting music programme will take place.

ALIGARH STUDENTS' EXCURSION TO BOMBAY.

After the completion of a course of Theoretical Economics the post-graduate students of the Aligarh Muslim University are proceeding to Bombay as a typical advanced industrial place to supplement their studies by an actual observation of the economic condition and industrial concerns. The excursion will start on the 17th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesda to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:

Small-pox atatck 2, death 2; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 1. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 80.

Total mortality this day last year was 81.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira Marquis per s.s. 'Karoa' will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Ormuz" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. to-day Thursday.

UDICHYA TOLAK CONGRESS.

The 25th Sessions of the Udichya Tolak Congress and 17th Sessions of Shree Samasta Udichya Tolak Yuvak Mandal will be held at Dabhoi, 'Zarola Wadi' on 25th, 26th and 27th instant.

STHANAKWASI JAIN CONFERENCE.

The seventh sessions of the Conference will be held in Bombay on the 31st instant and 1st, and 2nd January, 1927.

"THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATIO OF INDIA."

The ninth session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held this year at Akola in Berar on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December. The arrangements for the lodging and boarding of delegates are complete and the erection of a spacious pandal for the sessions has commenced. The delegation fee is R5. The boarding and lodging charges will be R6 for each delegate for three days, for Indian style and R10 per day for living in European style.

BOMBAY POSTAL CIRCLE.

The officials in the Bombay Circle will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of their patron, Saint Francis Xavier, in the church of St. Francis Xavier, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, Bombay, at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday (the 19th instant). The Revd. D. Remedios, Chaplain, St. Theresa's, Girgaum, will preach the sermon. There will be a variety entertainment in the school hall after the service.

MAHOMEDAN GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

FIVE WEDDINGS CELEBRATED.

Five weddings were celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Bawja Mohmedan Girls Orphanage at Chinchpokli before a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. P. A. orphanage and Khan Saheb Joosab Mahomed were specially thanked for the success of the occasion. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen representing all sections, viz: Khojas Memons, Bohras and Pathans.

Among those present were also Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Khan Saheb A. M. Dintimker, Mr. Mahomedali Alla Bux and others. After the ceremony the brides were given presents in cash by the guests which amounted to Rs. 2,163 the principal contributors being Mr. Haji Mahomed Gani Rs. 501, Mr. Mahomedali Rangwalla Rs. 251, Mr. M. M. Buxawala, Khan Saheb Haji Bachuali, and Bandeali Hajibhoy Rs. 125 each, Mr. Yusuf H. Allarakhia, Khan Saheb Samarth Khan, Haji Ali Mohmed Jaffal and "Ledge Islam" Rs. 100 each.

Out of the five bridegrooms one is a milk merchant, another master tailor, third an assistant in the shop and the fourth and the fifth operatives in a mill.

The guests were served with a dinner after the wedding by Mr. Shariff, the brother of the first bridegroom.

BREEZE IN B. P. C. C. MEETINC.

The urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was convened at the Congress House on Wednesday night to confirm some suggestions made by the Council of the Committee. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

At the outset the President suggested that only such resolution as were recommended by the Council should be moved at the meeting.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar rose to a point of order but the President ruled otherwise.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

The following changes in the constitufion of the Congress were then suggested by the Committee:

The rules of the Provincial Congress Committees shall not be inconsistent with the rules of the Indian National Congress.

"No person shall be eligible to be a member of any of the organisations referred to in the foregoing Article, unless he or she has attained the age of 18 and express in writing OR BY THUMB IMPRESSION his or her acceptance of the object and the methods as laid down in article I of this Constitution and of the rules of the Congress."

The Committee, however, rejected the proposals by a majority.

The discussion then centred round a proposal suggesting a definite change in the programme of the Congress and asking the Congress at its ensuing sessions at Gauhati to adopt the programme proposed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta the consideration of the proposition was adjourned sine die.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The conference of Railwaymen at Asansol which was announced to be held under the chairmanship of Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad on the 17th instant will now be held on the 22nd, as the date of the meeting of the Executive Council of All-India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta, which the Rai Saheb is going to attend, has been altered from the 18th to 17th instant.

LECTURE ON "CITIZENSHIP OF YOUTH.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Rt. Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale, D.L., will deliver a public lecture on "Citizenship of Youth" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 6, p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURE ON "WAKE UP INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Commonwealth of India League, the Rt. Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale, D.L. who has recently returned from Australia, will deliver a public lecture on "Wake Up India" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

UDICHYA TOLAK HITWARDHAK MANDAL.

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shree Udichya Tolak Hitwardhak Mandal, Bombay, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Krishnaprasad Shivshanker Bhatt, (27, Sukhanand Chawl, Behind Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, Bombay, 4).

G. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

The Council of the above Committee has passed the following resolution: "Resolved that a procession shall start on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 8 a.m. singing bhajans, etc., from Matunga (R. B. and C. I. Railway) going via Lady Hardinge Road, Purbhadevi, Lady Jamshedji Road, DeLisle Road, and ending at Lower Parel, station to celebrate "The South African Day." The public are requested to join the same.

Dr. Rajabally Patel has been declared elected as a delegate to the forthcoming Congress from this Ward in bye-election as there is no other candidate for the same.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

BOMBAY JEWELLER GETS 5 MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning, Ardesch Columian the well-known Bombay Jewellen who was the principal complainant in the cases against the ex-Nawab of Belha, was placed, on a charge of possessing lbs. 5-32 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 2064/- without license, by the Excise Police. Mr. Fernandez Velloze, Excise Inspector appeared for the crown while the accused was undefended.

The prosecution story was that on December 2 at 12-30 p.m. a taxi-driver in whose taxi a hand-bag containing opium was found, was taken to the Nagpada Police Station where he told Inspector Navalkar of the Excise Department that an Armenian had to promissed meet him near a Restaurant in Frere Road for the bag which was found to contain 15 slabs of opium. Mr. Navalkar in consultation with Sergeant Scott and Sub-Inspector Khan adopted a trick. He removed to slabs from the bag replacing them by stones of the same weight. The bag was placed back in the taxi and the driver was asked to keep his appointment with the accused at Frere Road as originally planned. The taxi-driver went away and was followed by Mr. Navalkar with Sergeant Scott and Sub-Inspector Khan. Messrs. Navalkar and Khan had themselves in the G. P. O. Gardens: while Sergeant Scott waited near the Polson Tea shop keeping an eye on the taxi. Sometime after a Parsi passed by the taxi on a bicycle signing the driver to wait. Some time after, the accused came and after having a talk with the taxi-driver, hired a victoria and putting the bag beside him asked the driver to take him to Rine Gate. Sergeant Scott who followed the accused arrested him and handed him over to Mr. Navalkar.

John Dyker, the taxi-driver, giving evidence deposed that on the 2nd inst. the accused engaged his car at the Sailors' Home and picked up a Parsi on his way and took the taxi towards Frere Road. He got down near the G. P. O. and asked witness to take the Parsi to his (accused's) house and meet him (accused) with the bag that the Parsi would give him, at Frere Road near the Restaurant. Accordingly witness drove to the accused's house at Nanabhai Street where the Parsi gave witness the bag and went away. While he was returning to Frere Road as arranged, Sergeant Scott asked for a lift. He (was picked up; and while the car was being driven, the Sergeant found that the bag contained opium. He was therefore taken to the police station where he narrated the whole story and acted as he was asked to do.

Sergeant Scott giving evidence corroborated the statement made by the taxi-driver and Mr. Navalkar in their evidence.

Mrs. Alice Columian, the wife of the accused said that a Parsi came to her House on Nov. 28 in the absence of her husband and left a bag there. She did not know what it contained. On the 2nd instant, the same Parsi came back and took the bag away.

The accused pleading not guilty said that the Parsi had left the bag at his house in his absence. He met the Parsi the same night and asked him to take the bag away which he promised to do on Dec. 2. Accordingly he met the Parsi near the Sailor's Home on the 2nd inst. and taking a taxi they drove towards Frere Road. He got down near the G. P. O. as he wanted to go to the Esplanade Police Court. Later the Parsi met him at the Court and requested him to take the bag from the taxi, as he (the Parsi) had no money to pay the taxi driver. He went there, took charge of the bag, and putting it in a victoria dismissed the taxi driver asking him to call for the fare later on. The Parsi had gone in search of a victoria. He was then arrested. He pleaded that he had no knowledge about the contents of the bag.

The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused of the charge against him and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate held that the accused knew that the bag contained opium. It was impossible to believe the accused statement. As the illicit traffic in drugs had increased lately the question of sentencing the accused to pay some fine was out of question. He therefore sentenced him as above.

KILLED ON THE RAILS

Manchhi (30), wife of Moti Dhura a Rajput employee of the G. I. P. Ry. Company working in the B. Cabin at Victoria Terminus was knocked down by a ballast train while she was trying to get up from the rails near the cabin where she was sitting with the meals she had brought for her husband. She fell down on the line and was severely injured. Her right ribs were crushed, and consequently she died.

At an inquest held on Wednesday the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS

The inquest touching the death of Miss Mary Bragenza who died in the King Edward Memorial Hospital on Tuesday was held at the Hospital when the Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock following accidental burns.

The father of the deceased in the course of his evidence deposed that the deceased lived with him at Paibawadi. On Monday morning while she was sitting by the fire, her clothes caught the flames, and she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the Hospital where she died.

The Jury recorded the verdict as above.

HIGH COURT.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

ACCUSED'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Emperor vs. Ningappa Basappa.

(Before Justices Patkar and Baker).

This was an appeal against the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar on the accused who convicted him of the murder of his brother Basappa.

The accused was living with the deceased, his younger brother, but their relations were strained for some time past. The reason for this estrangement was that a rich widow wanted to adopt the accused as her son, but the deceased came in the way. The accused therefore wanted to do away with his brother to remove the obstacle. On 27th May last, the two brothers went to work in their field, the accused assaulted his brother with a mallet and shatterred his skull like an egg-shell.

The defence was that the accused was of unsound mind and that he was liable to fits of homicidal mania.

Their Lordships rejected the defence theory on the strength of medical evidence and confirmed the death sentence, dismissing the appeal.

WORLY DACOITY SENSATION

THREE ACCUSED: PUT UP.

The sensational dacoity at Worli, already reported in our columns, which resulted in the death of a police constable and a shop-attendant, is the subject of anxious inquiry by the C. I. D., and the divisional police. One Mulkiman and 2 other Pathans have been arrested in connection therewith, and were placed by Sub-Inspector Patankar of De Lisle Road police station before Mr. P. H. Thacker, the 5th Presidency Magistrate at Dadar, on charges of murder, robbery, dacoity and arming for the purpose of dacoity. The police asked for a remand till the 23rd to complete their inquiries. The application was granted and the three accused, remanded into police custody.

THE "POLE" AGAIN.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Judgment has been reserved by Mr. Khandallawalla, the 4th Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Prevasi Pagal, the Editor of a paper called the "Pol" has been charged with defamation by one Chatchhuj.

After the case had been concluded, the accused, stated he was prepared to withdraw the allegations and pay a sum by way of charity but the complainant declined to accept these terms and the Court also did not encourage a settlement. The accused took up his defence, on the two fold ground of truth and good faith in so far as he was anxious to protect the public interest by publication of the ways of the priesthood.

RASH & NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

INSURANCE BROKER SENTENCED.

For driving his car in a rash and negligent manner, Rustom Medhora a Parsi Insurance broker, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to two months' simple imprisonment by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon.

Sub-Inspector D'costa conducted the prosecution.

It appears that on Nov. 29, at about 5.15 p.m. while Mr. E. La Canty Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes) was driving his car towards Museum from Flora Fountain, the accused suddenly brought out his car No. 2878 from Oak Lane at a great speed. Mr. Canty, in order to avoid a collision, had to take a curve. But the accused's car proceeded and collided against a tram car that was going towards Flora Fountain as a result of which, the accused's car was thrown back and it dashed against Mr. Canty's car. The speed of accused's car was between 25 and 30 miles an hour.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to suffer two months' simple imprisonment.

DEAD BODY UNIDENTIFIED.

The body of an unknown man was found at Mahim on Tuesday in decomposed condition. The police who were informed removed the body to the morgue. The body could not be identified at all.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING

WELL-KNOWN POONA JOCKEY CONVICTED

POONA, Dec. 14.

E. J. Morris, a well-known jockey who stood charged before Mr. Fleming, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona with rash and negligent driving on the wrong side of the road and with causing hurt to four people seated in a taxicar was convicted to-day and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default rigorous imprisonment for fortyfive days.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Responsivist members of the Bombay Council held at Poona, it was decided to attend the meeting called by Mr. Lalji Naranji to-morrow at Bombay with a view to form a united nationlist party.—A. P.

MR. KIRPALANI ENLOGISED

HIS SERVICES TO CORPORATION

STANDING COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, Mr. S. B. Boman-Behram moved a resolution placing on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, M.A., I.C.S., to the Municipality and to the City as Acting Municipal Commissioner for a period of over eight months during which period he performed the arduous duties of his office with conspicuous ability, tact and courtesy and carried on the Municipal administration of the City with great zeal and efficiency and an ardent desire for promoting the advancement of the City and the welfare of its citizens.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the proposition.

SWEET CO-OPERATION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in supporting the resolution said Mr. Kirpalani was out to do his duty which he did, without joining any party. His idea of co-operation even with non-co-operation party was very sweet and he hoped someday he would again come in their midst as a permanent incumbent.

Messrs. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, H. J. Davis, Mohanlal Desai, Fazal Ibrahim and other members further supported the motion and the chairman in putting to the vote observed that Mr. Kirpalani would be an ideal Finance Minister of any Government.

A COMPLICATED MACHINE.

Mr. Kirpalani in thanking the Committee said, the Municipal Corporation was a complicated and big machine than most people realised. He had tried his best to do his duty and he thanked the Committee for appreciating his services.

The motion was passed with acclamation.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Consideration was then given to the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

"That in view of the growing liabilities of the Corporation and fall in prices of foodstuffs, etc., a reduction of 5 per cent. be made in the monthly salaries of all Municipal Officers' drawing salaries from R500 to R999, of 7 1/2 per cent. in the salaries of officers drawing between R1,000 and R1,999, and of 10 per cent. in the salaries of those drawing R2,000 and over."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposing the motion said under the Civil Service Regulations they could not reduce salaries of the Municipal servants.

Mr. Fazal said so far retrenchment was made among the low-paid staff but not from higher service.

The amendment was put to the vote and was carried.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved another amendment not to give increment next year but the Chairman ruled it out of order.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF HEALTH

In the week ended the 11th instant, the total mortality 525 was 18 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.34. The total mortality for the 50th week of 1925 was 510 and death-rate 21.05 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921--1925 was 675 and death-rate 28.79.

Out of the total deaths, 119 were among infants under one year of age; 13 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 4 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 461 and compares favourably with that for the 50th week of 1925 when the figure was 417 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz., 460.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MAY.

NEW YORK.

15th December.

Previous Closing Rate	12.47
To-day's Opening Rate	12.52
Difference	+.05
To-day Closing Rate	12.69
Difference	+.22

LIVERPOOL MARKET

15th December.

Previous Closing Rate	6.59
To-day's Opening Rate	6.61
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.64
Difference	+.05
Sewri	242-0-0
Khandi	241-4-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

15th December.

Silver Ready	24.5/8
Difference	3 as. less.
Forward	24.11/16
Difference	3 as. less.
Gold Ready	4-4-11½
Difference	unchanged

Men and Matters.

For downright impudence and insufferable arrogance the speech of Mr. Langford James at the Calcutta European Association's dinner to the Viceroy easily takes the palm. It is just the kind of speech that gives Indian India more than a glimpse of the attitude of hauteur and contempt with which Anglo-Indians of a certain type regard everything Indian.

* * * * *

What a land this India of ours must have been before "Sabs" of the type of Langford James came to this country, prostrated themselves at the Court of Moghul Emperors and begged for the privilege of opening factories! There was no stamina, no honesty, no initiative amongst us. That "stock-in-trade" was brought over by the fore-fathers of Langford James and his kind!

* * * * *

And then, don't you know, "in tight corners" we "the indigenous population," cried out for the "Sab". There is a very well authenticated story of Indian soldiers contenting themselves with "conjee and water" and giving all their food to British soldiers "in very tight corner," but that does not happen to be mentioned in Indian history as the Langford Jameses of modern India read it.

* * * * *

In fact, history, as the tribe of Langford Jameses understand it, the history in which stamina, honesty and initiative are the exclusive peculiarities of a race of shopkeepers who profited in India by setting by the ears factions and parties amongst Indians is a far different sort of thing than the ordinary text-books make of it.

* * * * *

Evidently history as Langford Jameses interpret it has a number of surprising theories to advance. History, as ordinarily understood, says, for example, that self-government is synonymous with democracy. Nothing of the kind. That sort of thing may be considered true in England, but in a subject country like India it is the Imperial duty of Langford Jameses to say that the British Empire is not founded on democracy.

* * * * *

The Mussolinis of Clive Street, Calcutta, have, in fact, grave doubts whether it has succeeded in England. When they retire to the land of Angels, however, after having made their pile out of Indian labour, they think it prudent, of course, to keep these doubts to themselves.

* * * * *

But there is one grave danger from which the heritage that John Company has left to modern British Imperialism must be saved. Think of the pollution of British messes by the "infiltration of Indian officers" into them. No, Sir, there is some sense left in the Old Country yet. British parents will not hear of it. Mr. Langford James has been told that they are "loth to allow their sons to join the Indian army under such a system." Does it strike him that Indians will not at all mind? They are quite ready to officer and maintain their own army.

* * * * *

Here is Mussolini's latest stunt. His eagle eye has discovered that what Italy badly needs is home made paper.

* * * * *

The importation of paper prejudices the balance of trade for Italy. Therefore Italy shall in future produce her own paper. To that end, the Duce has decreed that the cultivation of poplar trees shall forthwith commence on an intensive scale.

* * * * *

Newsprint has to be produced to meet the appetite of nearly 4,500 nswspapers and periodicals in Italy. And all that vast amount of newsprint to make complimentary speeches and register the lyric praises of Il Duce! For the newsprint in slightest disagreement with the Duce is taboo on pain of five-to-fifteen years exile to the producer of it. Self-praise was never yet organised in such a freedom-proof atmosphere and on so grand a scale before.

* * * * *

We have no doubt that the Olympian Duce will even compel the myriad poplar trees to waft their whispered salutations on the breeze—before their time comes to be slaughtered for the glory of Italy and be converted (through a long series of operations) into fulsome newsprint for Facist consumption.

* * * *

Here is a suggestion for our University students in this city. Very soon a number of American University students will be visitinig us. They are part of the big invasion of American tourists arriving in India in seven huge floating palaces.

* * * *

Clarence:—"We had a mind-reader at our house last night."

Clara:—"Poor chap! He 'must' have been bored."

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay, on Sunday, the 31st October last to recommend three names for nomination on behalf of labour in the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. F. J. Ginwala, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Committee was in the chair.

Messrs. S. H. Jhabwala, R. R. Bakhale and V. G. Dalvi were duly elected for being recommended for nomination.

It was further resolved to send a deputation of Mr. Joseph Baptista, and Messrs. F. J. Ginwala and N. M. Joshi, Vice-Presidents of the Committee to wait on behalf of the Provincial Committee, on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to request him to nominate the three gentlemen to put to the necessity of resoring to these to represent labour in the Bombay Council and to give His Excellency any further in-Congress Party, and ne by Independent. These formation or explanation that may be asked for.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.,

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

GT. WESTERN BUILDING,
Opposite R. I. M. Dock Yard,
Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Note.—THIS PIONEER COLLEGE has thus maintained its brilliant record of TWENTY SIX YEARS.

X'MAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS

Articles of Superb Workmanship IN GOLD, SILVER and JEWELLERY

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS

Ghia Mansions, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS REDUCED RATES

All Articles Genuine and Guaranteed

Awarded Gold Medal in 1912.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 16, 1926.

OPPOSITION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Rao Saheb Dadubhai have invited the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to meet to-day at different times and different places for achieving a common object, namely, the banding together of progressive elements in the Council into an effective and united Opposition. No dispassionate critic of the circular letters sent out by Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Rao Saheb Dadubhai will have any hesitation in deciding that the movement initiated by Mr. Lalji is better calculated to attain the end in view than that initiated by Rao Saheb Dadubhai. In the first place, the basis on which Mr. Dadubhai seeks to erect the superstructure of his party's constitution is so controversial as to exclude the possibility of a large section of Nationalist members even participating in to-day's meeting. On the other hand, Mr. Lalji Naranji has adopted the wise course of offering a platform on which members of all groups can meet. Mr. K. F. Nariman in his letter which we published on Tuesday stated in reference to Mr. Lalji's move that he had "expressed a desire to meet and discuss any proposals coming from any responsible member for a combination of parties to form an effective Opposition to Government." He and his fellow-Swarajists will, therefore, attend the meeting called by Mr. Lalji The Responsivists in their meeting at Poona yesterday decided to take part in to-day's deliberations and Mr. G. B. Pradhan has declared that they have absolutely no objection whatever to work on the lines suggested by Mr. Lalji in his circular. The non-Congress members of the Council will, in any event, have no hesitation in responding to Mr. Lalji's invitation. The fact that members belonging to all the groups in the Council will meet together is, therefore, itself an advantage the importance of which cannot be minimised.

Having met together, we trust the members, to whichever party they belong, will keep their minds free from all prejudices and irrelevant considerations but hold firmly to the one and supreme issue which faces them to-day. That issue has been most aptly described by the President-elect of the Indian National Congress as the urgent and supreme need for concerted political action on the part of all parties. The object which Mr. Lalji has in view is to ensure such concerted political action in the Bombay Council and to us there seems to be no difficulty in all the progressive elements in the Council organising themselves for such a purpose. Mr. Lalji does not wish to exclude any section of members who are working on national lines as distinguished from merely communal or territorial lines. For, it is obvious from the composition of the Bombay Council that divided the progressive groups will be impotent and united they can effectively combine maximum resistance to the bureaucracy with maximum constructive work for the good of the Presidency. Swarajist members of the Council should be among the first to co-operate with their colleagues in bringing about such unity of action. Not only is there nothing in the policy of the Congress which precludes such co-operation, but the latest resolution of the All-India Congress Committee enjoins such co-operation. Congressmen are to refuse offices in the gift of the Government, to refuse supplies and throw out budgets, but they are asked "to move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economical, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country". Again, the resolution provides that the All-India Working Committee may modify the injunction regarding the refusal of supplies and the rejection of the budget. Considering that the Swarajists in the Bombay Council hardly number a dozen, this proviso will certainly apply in their case—apart of course, from the fact that the whole Congress policy is now in the melting-pot.

If the Swarajists are, therefore, to remain true to the requirements of the Delhi resolution, they will whole-heartedly co-operate with Mr. Lalji Naranji in bringing together as comprehensive a group of members as possible for organised action in the Council. The need for such organised action was never more necessary than now when the Presidency is faced with a huge deficit the disastrous consequences of which can only be averted by a policy of drastic retrenchment. Government will not adopt this policy unless they are compelled to do so by the pressure of public opinion inside as well as outside the Council. Unanimity of action on the part of Nationalist members in the Council alone can create such pressure. Members of the Council who will meet together to-day will, we hope, not lose sight of this fact when they are tempted by personal prejudices and differences on non-essentials to refuse to act in a concerted manner. The question of offices, which the Swarajists are pledged not to accept, does not arise. For the main object of Mr. Lalji is to organise an effective Opposition which will safeguard public rights and promote public interests. It is for the Governor to choose the Ministers and if he has any respect for the spirit of the Constitution he will select only such Ministers as will command the confidence of the progressive elements in the Council. In the event of such a Minister being appointed there is no reason why the Swarajists in Bombay should not adopt the same attitude as has been adopted by their confreres in Madras.

WHOSE FAULT?

In a series of articles published in "The Chronicle" the unofficial Ambassador of India to South Africa, Mr. C. F. Andrews, unfolds the pathetic story of the enforced slum life to which Indians of humble occupations are relegated by the municipal authorities of Durban. When small-pox broke out recently in that city it was the Indian quarter alone which happened to be affected and at once the cry went forth from the anti-Indian White settlers that Indians alone were invaded by the disease because they could not leave their insanitary habits. Mr. Andrews has investigated this charge and so have two newspapers in Durban, the "Natal Advertiser" and the "Natal Mercury." Both these journals found that what Mr. Andrews had discovered in his careful investigations on the spot was quite true. It was the Corporation of Durban which was responsible for allowing the Indians and, in the case of its Indian employees of practically forcing them, to herd together in overcrowded tenements locally called barracks. In an article in the latest issue of "Indian Opinion" Mr. Andrews draws attention, by giving typical instances of such overcrowding, to the criminal apathy of the Durban municipal authorities towards the well-being of their Indian employees. In one case he found a father and mother and seven children "who were allowed only one room of 12 x 12 x 10 in the very worst barracks I have seen."

Whose fault is it then that the poor classes of Indians are forced to live in insanitary conditions? Who else is to blame if not the municipal authorities in Durban who utilize their services for a pittance and then force them to live in these conditions? That there is deliberate policy behind this cruel apathy is brought out in the remarks of Councillor, Mrs. E. L. Knight, of the Durban Town Council in an interview she recently gave to a representative of the "Natal Mercury". "Some Councillors," she declared, "have felt and said that the more wretchedly the Indians are housed and paid the more likely will they be willing to be repatriated and return to India." The observation throws a flood of light on the selfish agitation on the part of the South African Whites for segregating the Indian community living amongst them into "locations" and restricting their chances of trading and securing employment in such a manner that they are starved out of South Africa. We have no reason to doubt that what is true of the attitude of the Durban Municipal authorities is equally true of other local bodies in Natal in regard to their conduct towards Indians, and yet a member of the South African Delegation to India had the temerity to remark in giving his impressions of his visit to this country that he found Indians in South Africa living in happier conditions there than in India. The most recent observations of Mr. Andrews and the accounts of Indian correspondents from South Africa tell quite a different story. Not only are the Indians denied a chance to better their housing conditions, but the most elementary educational opportunities are also denied to them and a steady attack is being made upon what little vestige they retain of franchise rights. The Indian Delegation to South Africa has a heavy task before it in breaking through the wall of selfish prejudice against the Indians. We have no reason to indulge in premature optimism as to the success it may attain in its efforts. All the greater need, therefore, for us in this country to join our countrymen in South Africa in their prayers next Sunday for a happy termination of the Round Table Conference. Let messages of support and sympathy go out in abundance from India on that day to encourage our South African brethren and sisters in their grim struggle.

ART IN GUJARAT.

A dim understanding of the ideals of Indian art and a faint recognition of the place of art in national life, have, doubtless, aroused the nation's intellect. Interest in art is thus beginning to be more general. Such interest is, as it must in the circumstances, developing subsidiary and sometimes even hostile interests. The trader in antique, the rich man or the intellectual with a hobby, or the painter with indifferent abilities all claim notice. And, they get it. For, they contribute to, or reveal, in a direct or indirect manner, by means desirable or undesirable, the growth of the interest. It is for those who regard the advancement of art as a national enterprise to regulate the random growth of the interest into the desired channels. The Gujarat Kala Pradarshan recently organised at Surat was an endeavour to systematise, to set high standards for, similar shows. True, the Pradarshan could not as a first venture, altogether escape sheltering objects found usually in such displays. There were, however, features distinctly noticeable which should be regarded as a step forward in the art activities of Gujarat. The old arts and crafts section along with the library containing rare manuscripts and plates of Indian arts and crafts, the Rangoli patterns, the architectural sections, the paintings old and new from Gujarat and Bombay, the tendencies observable in the modern section of the art-crafts, the women's section and the section assigned to the exhibits from the educational institutions of Gujarat, the speeches on art, architecture and calico printing arranged for the occasion, the entertainments directed towards due recognition of the folk elements the national culture, the special brochure of the Pradarshan, the maps and diagrams as well as the directory of the art-crafts to be published shortly, the prize essays—have been all indicative of the shape the organisers of the Pradarshan aspired to give to the undertaking. Few art exhibitions organised hitherto on this side of the country have been planned so definitely by a systematic anticipation of the artistic needs of the future and of the high standards necessary for the continued advancement of art. And, the forethought of the organisers could be easily noticed by the prominence given to the old arts and crafts section, the women's section, the section allotted to the exhibits from the educational institutions as well as to the architectural section. Probably this is the first Exhibition in Gujarat that has given prominent attention to Indian architecture. The custom has been to avoid, if not to ignore, architecture from undertakings usually described as art exhibitions. The organisers of the Pradarshan at Surat have, therefore, broken the sterile convention. If the exhibits from the educational institutions, on the one hand, and the architectural section, on the other, indicate the area of artistic activities attempted to be covered by the organisers of the Pradarshan, their publications provide literature useful for reference by the student of Indian art. Their maps and diagrams, the special Exhibition number, the illustrated directory and the prize essays are not insignificant achievements. These provide a definite basis, a definite level, a definite standard for future work and workers in the same field. They must maintain the standard, and raise it as well.

The Pradarshan was, moreover, a direct attempt to cultivate contact with the people. The exhibits and the overwhelming number of visitors to the Pradarshan rendered the undertaking truly popular. The Pradarshan was, deliberately, not planned as an art dealer's advertisement. Nor was it meant to be merely a tribute to the costly pastime of an "art collector." Most of the exhibits were brought together as a result of house to house search. The search sometimes developed, as it is bound to develop, as research. This was perhaps the most significant aspect of the activities associated with the Pradarshan. People who never dreamt of the artistic treasures in their homes began to realise for the first time the value of their artistic possessions. Already the trader in antique has been found to be on the prowl. If the house-holder knows his duty, however, the trader will find himself disappointed. If the homes of the people are searched for art, if they can still provide articles of beauty, it will not be long before art and beauty will be restored to their legitimate place in the homes. No nation can aspire towards an enduring artistic regeneration if it banishes art from its homes.

The arts and crafts exhibition organised during the Youth Week at Ahmedabad was a very modest undertaking. But it was not a random show. The organisers of the Exhibition had definitely planned it. And their aim was not dissimilar to the aim which prompted the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan at Surat. A noticeable feature of the Week was the artistic distinction of the setting designed for the theatricals arranged by those responsible for the Youth Week. A little skilful employment of Indian materials and designs, a little discretion in the employment of the material, showed how much by way of artistic effect could be achieved by how little. The settings were an object-lesson for those desirous of theatre reform. The Educational Exhibition organised by the authorities of the Training College at Ahmedabad was another of the recent events which indicate the general increase in the art activities of Gujarat. There was, in the Exhibition at the Training College, much that deserved close study and encouragement. Particularly interesting were the architectural and similar renderings in paper which suggested the student's interest in his surroundings. It is in the daily surroundings that one must seek and maintain the nation's priceless legacy of art. Gujarat has made the beginning. It must continue to press forward.

SWARAJISTS ON THEIR TRIAL.

CULT OF CONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION.

(BY POLITICUS.)

II

The short-sightedness of the present attitude of the Swaraj Party is clearly brought out by its inconsistent activities recently reported from Calcutta and Madras. We have been informed that "at a meeting of the leaders of the Swaraj Party which was attended by Pandit Motilal Nehru....the majority expressed an opinion that unless the Bengal detenues were released or tried in a court of law (which unfortunately does not appear probable in the near future) unity between different Congress Parties on the question of working the Reforms was impossible." This would show that Swarajists would remain thoroughly adamant and would do everything in their power—more especially where they are in good numbers—to obstruct the working of reforms. It will also be recalled that they at least would not entertain any idea of provincial autonomy in this matter as they had no hesitation in scrapping the Sabarmati Pact on that ground. So the continued incarceration of the Bengal detenues—which the country unanimously mourns more than ever to-day—would appear to prevent the Swaraj Party in Madras—the strongest that we have to-day in any Council—from associating itself even in the remotest degree with the working of the Reform Act. And yet on the very next day of the Calcutta meeting, Mr. Narasimha Raju, the Swarajist leader of Madras Council, has been allowed to be elected to the presidentship of the Madras Council unanimously. What is more his election was immediately approved of by the Governor. And no sooner was Mr. Raju comfortably settled in his august chair he assured the House, in the characteristic manner of Mr. V. J. Patel, "of his resolve to maintain the great traditions attached to the office and....to be above all parties in the discharge of his duties." Thus Mr. Raju like his great exemplar Mr. Patel has been lost to the Swaraj Party for the next three years and has been virtually extinguished from the political life of the country for no other purpose than that of working out the Reforms which his erstwhile leader has so seriously threatened to destroy.

Bombay and Madras.

Turning now to Swarajist tactics and propaganda in Bombay, the interesting question arises: How the veterans of Bombay viewed the shrewd manoeuvres of their Madras colleagues? Of course, they warmly advised them to reject the proferred Ministerships and warmly congratulated them when Mr. Raju answered the invitation of the Governor of Madras in the negative. But why have they stopped short of echoing their leader's advise "to make the formation of Ministries and the working of the Reforms impossible?" While discussing the Madras question, the "Indian National Herald" has distinctly admitted that "any Ministry that may be formed in Madras if indeed it can be formed (it doubted even the possibility) will be virtually subject to the power and the influence of the Swarajists" and that "at any time the Ministry could be turned out of office." In other words any Ministry could remain in power in Madras for any length of time if the Swarajists either directly supported it or indirectly acquiesced in its working. And yet while emphasising perhaps for the hundredth time that "naked bureaucratic rule would be preferable to the present meaningless demoralising Dyarchy," it could only meekly suggest that "it may be necessary if things develop wrongly, to make no Ministry possible in Madras." So the "Herald" while admitting the Madras Swarajists' power to strike at the Ministry and even the urgent necessity for doing so generally would not boldly ask them to emulate the example of Deshabandhu Das and destroy the hated system of Dyarchy in the only province where it might have the power to do so. One wonders, therefore if one can now expect the journal to shower volleys of shots and shell at the astute Swarajists of Madras who not satisfied with distinctly acquiescing in the formation of the Independent Ministry have gone further on the path of co-operation by electing their chosen representatives to actually work the system of Reforms.

A Swarajists' Instrument.

We may now proceed to see how the Swarajists have acted in our own province. On seeing their strength reduced in the Bombay Council they took no time to discover that by themselves they could accomplish little. To be effective they must, therefore, combine with a good number of Independents who can be attracted to their side with promises of minor prizes of presidentship and deputy presidentship. And this purpose could easily be served by getting some innocent or interested outsider nominally to shoulder the burden of starting a new Council Party while good care might be taken to exclude Responsivists by framing some extreme and impossible conditions which might be altogether favourable to themselves. So poor Mr. Dadubhai Desai was easily used for inaugurating the new party with the assent and approval of most of the Swarajists. And no sooner was the formation of this party announced every other effort at forming parties in the Councils was to be condemned from the start and to be maligned to the end. How dare the insignificant Mr. Pradhan even attempt to form a united party after Mr. Dadubhai had once made a start? And how can Mr. Lalji Naranji—who was reported to have joined Mr. Dadubhai's party from the very beginning—presume to extend even an open invitation to Councillors of all parties with a view to discuss the basis of common action on the same day that Mr. Dadubhai had already fixed for a preliminary meeting of his party?

Fly in the Ointment.

But, unfortunately, there is a fly in the Swarajist ointment. An inspired contributor asks in Wednesday's "Herald": "Mr. Dadubhai's Party is already there. Why do not these gentlemen join it?" This question is perfectly correct. But should it not be put first to Messrs. Nariman and Ginwalla, the outstanding Swarajist leaders, who have recently headed the polls in their respective constituencies? For has not Mr. Ginwala definitely told the "Herald's" representative that "I and Mr. Nariman expressed our willingness to attend a meeting....which may be convened by Mr. Lalji Naranji"—in spite of the existence of Mr. Dadubhai's much-advertised party being in embryonic existence for all these weeks? The fact is that, as stated in the "Chronicle" some Swarajists have refused to be tied to the apron-

(Continued on page 8.)

PRESIDENTSHIP OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

"To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been watching the amusing game of cabinet-making now going on in the columns of your lovely contemporaries, and the one thing I miss is the realisation in the player's mind of the very basis of cabinet construction a la Bagehot. I had always thought that the cabinet was a democratic animal (pardon the change of metaphor suggested by the recent zoo ball) and the constituents thereof must be found in the elected members of an elected legislature. Not the whole of the Bombay Council is, I know elected, and, worst luck, there are many pocket boroughs even amongst the elected seats. That, however, is no reason why any part of the cabinet about to be formed should be found in the non-elective portion of a not wholly elected House.

Now, Mr. Editor, you must not misunderstand me, and nor I trust will the arch cabinet-maker Sir Leslie Wilson. I know that the President of the Legislative Council is not a part of the cabinet. In fact he is definitely out of it and yet some of your contemporaries reading ponderous lectures in the most approved pontifical style seem to suggest as though the portfolios to be distributed included also that of the President who takes whole time pay for half time work by command of the Council. The President, I further notice, is suggested by very thinly-veiled allusions to be one of the most eminent citizens of our city about whom there are so many delusions. Sir Ibrahim, I am told followed worthily in the apostolic succession to Sir Narayan despite the absence in him of the latter's legal training. But Sir Ibrahim is not elected. Strange irony inspite of so many pocket boroughs especially for the most eminent Mahomedan in the Presidency. It is possible Sir Leslie Wilson may be prevailed upon to nominate him once again. But would it be cricket? Would it be in the true spirit of Parliamentary Democracy?—I am sure the ex-Whip in the mother of Parliaments knows what I mean—to elect as president one who owes his very existence in the House to the anachronism of nomination.

If this happens a second time the exception will become the rule and Sir Leslie will have taken a wicket with a "no ball" and thus dealt a mortal blow to the nascent spirit of Parliamentary tradition in this country.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Notes of the Day.

Doom of Privilege.

The Europeans in India have of late been fretting and fuming that the days of their special privileges are drawing to a close. Long accustomed to favoured treatment, they resented the action of the Bengal and Assam Governments in allowing law to take its normal course in one or two recent cases of assault by Europeans on Indians. The European Association of Calcutta, thereupon, roundly charged Government with partiality. The Governments of Bengal and Assam and even the Government of India thought it necessary to reply to such a silly charge; silly, because Government never have been and never will be partial against Europeans. Government's reply did not satisfy the pampered Association. So, it invited the Viceroy to a dinner at Calcutta the other day and its President flung at him a "frank" speech. "If in future," he thundered, "rights of Europeans as citizens were being endangered, it would be their duty to make similar representations". In his wrath he was unconscious of the anti-climax in his conclusion. "We have a right to be here," he added, "and we intend to remain here until we are turned out." Why all this fury? Nobody has suggested turning them out so long as they are content to remain fellow-servants of the country. But privilege is doomed, whether in India or in China.

Viceroy on Reforms.

The President of the Association did not stop there. He spoke a good deal of rank nonsense about Indians always crying for a "Saheb," Indians' lack of political sense or responsibility, about the inevitality of wholesale communal representation and last but never least—about the urgent need for "attractive" positions for Europeans. But we must make allowances for the hilarity generally induced by too good a dinner of a certain type. If ever a speech needed a stern reprimand even from a Viceroy this one did. Lord Irwin, however, was gentle to a fault. Nevertheless he did administer a gentle rebuke to the speaker dismissing many of his points without a word. He said that if there was communal evil in India it did not behove Europeans to aggravate things by their own communal outlook. His views on Reforms were a little too cautious. But he made out an excellent point, in reply to the charge that Indians are lacking in a sense of political responsibility. He said in effect that, so long as real power was denied to a people, much sense of responsibility could not legitimately be expected from them. This, however, is only half the truth, though for that half we are thankful to Lord Irwin.

Honour to Congress.

We offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. Narasinha Razu on his unopposed election as President of the Madras Legislative Council. This is the first time that a Congressman has been elected unopposed to that high office and it is, therefore, an honour to be valued because it is not the gift of the bureaucracy but of the Council itself. Mr. Razu has been in the Council for the last fourteen years and was the leader of the Opposition in the last Council. By his experience and ability he may well be expected to make as good a President as any of his predecessors. It is true that he is practically lost to his party. But it is a great gain to the whole Council that there is at least one man who is not tossed about by party manoeuvres. Incidentally, the prophecy that Mr. Satyamurti made three years ago that some day a Congressman would fill the President's office in his province has come true. It is rather risky to prophesy about other offices. It depends more upon Government than on the Congress.

Almost a Socialist.

Lord Irwin is not a socialist, for aught we know. But he came very near being one when he defined the duties of tenants and landlords in his reply to the Bengal Zamindars' address. To the obligations of tenants he would apply sharp limits but not to those of landlords. "A tenant's duty," he said, "is done when he has paid his rent. A landlord's is not discharged until he has seen to it that his tenants have adequate housing, decent conditions of life and the opportunities for education which will fit them to be useful members of their village and of the State." Lord Irwin proceeded to say that this duty was more incumbent upon landlords now than ever before. In theory at least he went nearly as far as one could go, who did not know how the so-called trust came to be a trust. The Viceroy's views make a pretty good charter for the tenants, who may with advantage broadcast them and ask for the proverbial ounce of practice, by legislation, if not otherwise.

The Late Mr. David Walker.

In the death of Mr. David Walker of the "Times of India" journalism in this country suffers a severe loss. A distinguishing characteristic of his journalistic work was the patient and careful study which formed a preliminary to whatever he took up for writing. He had made many acquaintances amongst Indian politicians of the Liberal school and he was at considerable pains always to understand the point of view of those who demand a rapid advance towards self-government in India. He managed to keep himself free from that die-hard attitude on Indian politics which is so frequently observed amongst English journalists on the staffs of Anglo-Indian papers. He leaves behind a healthy tradition for a fair statement of the point of view of the other side which we hope other Anglo-Indian journalists in this country will try to follow.

FULL RESPONSIBILITY TO INDIA.

DEPENDENT ON INDIA'S FOUNDATIONS.

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

MR. LANGFORD JAME'S INSOLENT SPEECH.

"We have a right to be here and we intend to remain here until we are turned out" was the burden of Mr. Langford James' insolent speech at the European Asecciation's dinner in honour of the Viceroy.

Responding to the toast, the Viceroy deplored the exhibition of communal narrowness and animosity. Hinting on Parliament's attitude, he concluded "The whole instinct of Parliament must be to wish well of India, but if Parliament was a well-wisher it was also a shrewd and competent Judge."

EUROPEANS' SWANSONG.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Important observations were made by Mr. Lanford James this evening at a dinner given by the European Association at the Saturday Club in honour of Lord Irwin. Mr. Langford James, the President, in the course of a speech, proposing the toast of the Viceroy and the Governor-General, said:

RIGHT TO LIVE IN INDIA

"Be that as it may, these parties show a growing tendency to challenge the right of the unofficial European to be in India at all, or to suggest that we are here merely on sufferance. I confess that I for one discount ebullitions of politics in this country, as I do in most; but this assertion has given us food for thought. The simple answer to this challenge would appear to be that we are here, that we have right to be here, and that we intend to remain here until we are turned out. But apart from these truisms, I think we have a right to be in India on moral and other equally strong grounds.

The British people have very largely made India. Then : continuance in the country is in my opinion, necessary to the future welfare of the country, and I venture to think that most thinking Indians realise that truth. Our forefathers when they came to India brought with them a particular stock-in-trade, which may, perhaps, be summarised in three words, : stamina, honesty, and initiative, and I believe that those are still qualities which are needed and valued in India.

Stamina and initiative, which we claim as our birthright, must be placed at the disposal of the body politic to the fullest extent. In the past when the indigenous populations have got into a fight corner the first thing they have cried for is the Saheb. The need is still there, and we must continue to respond to it.

FUTURE OF REFORMS.

"Lastly, I come to the question of our attitude before the Royal Commission. Shortly put, they are bound to examine the whole position and report whether, in their opinion, responsible Government is possible in this country, and if so to what extent. It does not follow that they are bound to make the same recommendations for every part of India. Secondly, it is well to remember that responsible Government is not synonymous with democracy. The British Empire was not built up on democracy. "I think it is particularly necessary to bear this latter fact in mind in considering this problem, because in my opinion, one of the fundamental fallacies underlying the Reform Scheme was the fact that it Promulgated a system of Government for which an electorate was essential, and then went out to look for that electorate.

"The second fundamental fallacy underlying the Reform Scheme, in my opinion, is the method, no doubt well intentioned, by which it was proposed to engender a sense of responsibility in the legislative bodies.

"I have spoken as though this question of our attitude before the Statutory Commission is an immediate one, and you will tell me that this Association has consistently held that the Commission should not be appointed till 1929 and that the present experiment should be given the full lease of life prescribed. That is no doubt true, but on that point, speaking for myself, I have largely changed my view. It seems to me that there is little if anything to be gained by delay. We have had three elections.

THE PERSONNEL.

"As to the personnel of this committee when it is appointed, in my studied opinion and it is also the opinion of the delegates at the recent conference at Cawnpore, the best form of commission would be a small body appointed by, and possibly from, those who have ultimately to decide this matter. I mean the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. The desideratum is an impartial and unanimous report, and I think it can best be achieved by such a body. But if it is proposed to appoint a body comprising any shades of opinion in this country we shall press, as I think is our right, to be represented on the committee.—Associated Press.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy responding to the toast thanked the European Association for its hospitality and said that Calcutta afforded an opportunity of seeing the non-official European in full action and of realising the problems and difficulties with which he had to deal and the spirit in which he set about it. Referring to the question of constitutional reforms, his Excellency said that the movement of opinion and ideas that led to the declaration of policy in 1917 was not one of which the origin could exactly be traced. He was aware there were some who doubted the wisdom of the actual structure set up. As a result of that declaration there were others who had sincerely felt even more fundamental doubts. To these last the whole venture of seeking to lead India to self-government through representative institutions had seemed to be a policy at variance both with historical tradition and with many hard realities of the present day.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Whether Great Britain would ultimately be judged right or wrong in seeking to guide India along this path, it was hardly possible that she should have acted differently, for Great Britain has been the pioneer as regards the application of representative institutions in the science of politics and this was indeed the principal fact she has contributed to the thought and practice of the world. While therefore this radiation of political thought was inevitable it was rightly recognised by Great Britain that circumstances and conditions in India alike made it necessary to proceed along this path with prudence. Power was only exercised by those who had the sense of equivalent responsibility. If counsels of prudence were that full enjoyment of responsibility should only be reached by a gradual process it was almost inevitable that there should be some failure to reach the ideal adjustment of responsibility to power.

CENTRAL POLITICS.

Speaking of central politics so long as that was in the hands of the Government of India some reserve power by which they could secure what they conceived to be essential, it was evidently possible for popular representatives to escape the sense of responsibility that ought to accompany power even though partial which they exercised. Again so long as Government of India was not fully responsible it was impossible for parties or politicians to feel a salutary check of being perhaps compelled to replace in the task of Government those who had been targets of their criticism and attack. These difficulties were unavoidable so long as it was necessary to retain the final power in the hands of a Government not directly or wholly responsible to popularly elected representatives.

EDUCATE THE ELECTORATE

As to when Parliament was likely to feel disposed to entrust full responsibility to India the answer depended much more upon the foundations that India herself could lay for her own political development than on any preconceived notions of Parliament. The whole instinct of Parliament must be to wish well to India but if Parliament was a well wisher it was also a shrewd and competent judge and Parliament would realise that at the root of the whole question lay the problem of the average political sense of the wide electorate. An educated electorate was the only sure basis of democracy. Otherwise the political system instead of resting broadbased on intelligent popular judgment, would be insecurely poised on an inverted apex. India had unhappily witnessed in the last few months deplorable exhibition of communal narrowness and animosity. Let there be nothing communal in European outlook on Indian politics. Let it rather be inspired by a determination to take that share in the moulding of events for the good of India to which by knowledge and experience they were entitled. Let them remember that the Almighty had placed their hands on the greatest of his ploughs in whose furrow the nations of the future were germinating and taking shape and drive the blade a little forward in their time, and feel that somewhere among those millions, they had left a little justice or happiness or prosperity.—A. P.

ANOTHER ELECT ON PETITION.

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

On behalf of Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla (Independent Congressman) an election petition has been filed against Seth Sheodas Daga, M.L.C., of Raipur (Swarajist.)—F. P.

The House of Lords have passed the third reading of the Merchandise Marks Bill.—Reuter.

A GREAT BLUNDER.

ALTERATION OF RATIO OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER'S VIEW.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

In the course of a statement presented by Mr. G. D. Birla, President of the Indian Chambr of Commerce, to Sir Basil Blackett, this evening, on behalf of the Chamber, Mr. Birla said: The burning topic of the day is the Currency Commission's report. While willing to do full justice to the authors of the report, we regret we do not agree with all the recommendations made by them. We regret that in recommending alteration in the ratio of exchange, which worked so well for about quarter of a century, the Commission has committed a great blunder. Arguments in favour of, and against, the now ratio have been widely discussed. In trying to alter the standard of measurement, you are taking a step the seriousness of which could not be over-estimated. Millions of worth of contracts on the basis of the old ratio are outstanding and any forced appreciation of the rupee after a period of nearly 27 years, will do grave injustice to the debtor class.

AGAINST INDIA'S BEST INTERESTS.

We also feel very strongly along with other Indian sister associations that the proposed alteration in the ratio to 1sh. 6d. will work to the great detriment of the best interests of India. By changing the ratio, you are disturbing the standard of measurement, the sanctity of which should have been religiously preserved by the Government. We know you have got your own views, and so have we. We, therefore, think that we may agree to differ, with the hope that you may still decide to come round to our view before the Currency Bill is considered by the Legislative Assembly.

Coming to the recommendation of the gold bullion standard, we wish to point out that it does not fulfil the conditions of a real gold standard. We regret that, starting with the right premises, the Commission has arrived at a wrong conclusion. The gold bullion standard provides for breaking neither a simple nor a certain value of subsidiary coins or notes expressed therein. At a time when the Government is contemplating a new issue of notes without guaranteeing its convertibility into rupees, the effect on the confidence of the people in backing which varies in value to the extent the paper currency will be very disastrous, if of 2-1/2 per cent. That course is neither simple nor comprehensible, nor visible, to the ordinary public. To our mind, the advantages of issuing the gold currency, as soon as possible, are too immense to be sacrificed.

The recommendations of the Currency Commission to denominate the new issue of notes in terms of rupee is also subject to grave objections. It will not clearly manifest to a layman the real standard and measure of value. It is necessary that the new notes should be expressed in terms of gold.

Regarding the question of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Birla said: The scheme as framed by the Currency Commission appears to be unsatisfactory from many points of view. We hope that in putting forward any scheme on behalf of the Government, you will bear in mind the necessity of Indian control and of banking development.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

Referring to the contraction of currency, Mr. Birla said: You are aware that we are opposed to such a contraction not only because is done for the purpose of maintaining exchange at an artificial rate, not justified by the present natural economic circumstances of the country, but also because it reduces our old resources and thereby jeopardises the establishment of gold standard.

The sale of reverse councils without the previous consent of the Indian Legislative Assembly is against the undertaking given to that body by Sir Malcolm Hailey. We have only to request that you will give these matters your fullest consideration and remove the suspense of the Indian market, by declaring the Government's policy.—F. P.

M R. B. DAS RETURNED

SWARAJIST STRENGTH IN ASSEMBLY

CATTACK, Dec. 14.

Mr. Nilkanta Das (Swarajist) and Mr. B. Das (Independent) have been re-elected to the Assembly from Orissa. The Swarajist strength in the Assembly is thus 40.—A. P.

EFFECT OF KANGRA VALLEY RAILWAY

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

A correspondent writing to the "Civil and Military Gazette" on the effect of the new Kangra Valley Railway now under construction says silver, copper, lead iron and state exist in the Kulu and Kangra Valleys and some of these will surely be found to be workable on a commercial scale.

Power and transport will revolutionise the conditions in the forests, both in Kulu and Kangra, and an incentive will be given to the fruit industry to change itself from a luxury business carried on through postal parcels to one of mass production for the benefit of the general public.—A. P.

Sydney.—Bushfires appear now to have been brought under control. Fire-fighters have beaten back the flames which were threatening the town of Adelong.—Reuter's Special.

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA

SIR MANUBHAI GOING TO BIKANER?

EUROPEANISATION OF INDIAN STATES.

BARODA, Dec. 14.

We are reliably informed that Sir Manubhai Mehta, who has recently resigned his office of the Dewan of Baroda State, has already been appointed Minister of Bikaner. It is reported that his post will soon be filled either by Mr. Otto Rothfield or another European. Mr. Rothfield, after serving as a Collector in several Districts of Gujarat and outside but recently acted as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and is now employed in Khairpur State. It is not yet known—and perhaps will never be known if the appointment of a European officer has been made by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda at his own sweet will—for he does now and again suffer from weakness for Europeans—or under the pressure of the Government of India. If it is, however, a case of direct intervention of Government it will afford only one more instance of the policy that has been recently initiated regarding some of the premier Indian States.

MR. C. N. SEDDON'S NAME SUGGESTED

Much speculation is going on as to the probable successor to Sir Manubhai N. Mehta and the name of Mr. C. N. Seddon is being freely mentioned. Mr. Seddon, it will be recalled, acted as the Chief Minister of Baroda in 1910-12. He is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the Dewan. No official pronouncement has been made still.—A.P.

PLEA FOR GOLD CURRENCY

INDIA'S RIGHT TO INSIST ON SECURITIES CONVERSION.

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Mr. T. K. Doraswami Iyer, University Professor of Economics addressed a gathering of students on the Currency Commission's recommendations at the Senate House He traced in detail the history of currency legislation, and pointed out how Indian public opinion had always viewed the activities of the Government of India with suspicion in the matter.

Analysing the recommendations about the gold bullion standard, he welcomed cutting away the link with silver which it proposed. Although on scientific grounds he would not insist upon the gold currency yet since public opinion demanded it, the withholding of such currency was bound to create popular discontent and as credit was the breath of sound currency system it would not be advisable to refuse the gold currency to India.

As for practical difficulties, he said that the Finance Department's figures that 109 million sterling would be required to introduce the gold currency into India were legally based on the assumptions which were questionable. The real difficulty was Britain's unwillingness to part with bullion, though India has a right to insist on conversion of her securities and America's fear that her silver industry would suffer if India demonetized her silver.

Mr. Doraswami Iyer will deal with stabilization on Thursday.—F. P.

SEAMEN'S UNION & LABOUR PARTY

QUESTION OF AFFILIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

London.—The ballot of the National Union of Seamen on the question of affiliation with political organisations has resulted in 13,986 against and 2,382 for affiliation. The result means the Union's severance from the Labour Party.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY MATCH

LONDON, Dec. 14.

At Twickenham the intervarsity rugby match was played in dull and snowey weather before 30,000 spectators. Landale scored a try for Oxford after four minutes, Berkeleye converting. Then Cambridge exerted strong pressure, and Hamilton-Smyth scored an unconverted try. Following an attack by Oxford, Lewis picked up in loose, and scored a brilliant try which Barlow converted.

At half time Cambridge was leading by eight points to five. In the second half, Cambridge was almost continually attacking, and tries were aided by Hamilton-Smythe, Allen, Taylor, Rowe-Harding, Barlow and Taylor in order. Barlow converted two of them.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

RUGBY, Dec. 15.

Colonel Lane Fox Secretary for Mines stated in the House of Commons that the number of miners working on the new basis of eight hours a day is 456,164; 265,550 are working seven and a half hours. At the pits in various districts the seven hour day is still in force

The Air Ministry announces that Viscount Esher has presented a handsome trophy to be awarded annually to the squadron of the Auxiliary Air Force adjudged to be best all-round squadron of the year. One of the London squadrons commanded by Lord Edward Grosvenor wins the trophy this year.—B. O. W

"ACTING LIKE A SUPERIOR PERSON."

BORI BUNDER ORACLE'S NEW ROLE.

CURRENCY LEAGUE HITS BACK.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Currency League has addressed the following letter, under Wednesday's date to the Editor of the "Times of India":

"The Editor, "Times of India," Bombay.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn on my return from Madras to a para in your issue of the 8th instant in which the writer suggests that the words in the Madras resolution show ignorance of the way gold coinage is supplied by the Mint in England.

Your leading article appearing in your issue of the 14th instant severely criticises the Committee of the League for including, in its objects, the following one, on which the above resolution in Madras was based:

"To educate public opinion with regard to the necessity of introducing a really effective gold standard with a gold currency and towards that end to take immediate steps to move the Legislature

(a) to prescribe the standard Indian gold coin which should be of the same weight and fineness as the English sovereign, and the relation of which to the rupee shall be that of 1 t 15. (b) to privide at the same time for the establishment of a Mint in India at which any gold brought by any party shall be minted into the standard gold coin on the same terms as at the Royal Mint in England.

N.B.—It is clearly understood that the acceptance of the proposals made above will not place the Currency Authority under statutory obligation to offer gold coin or bullion in exchange for any present legal tender.

May I point out that before charging a responsible committee like ours with ignorance you should have obtained more accurate information with regard to the state as it exists in England and also to understand the resolution and the objects more correctly. We ask for two things:—

(1) Any gold brought by any party shall be minted by the future gold mint in India.

(2) Such minting shall be on the same terms on which the Royal Mint did it in England, i.e., without charge.

No change was made in the Coinage Act till last year when by an Act of the British Parliament the Bank of England alone was allowed the right of having its gold minted into coins. In pre-war days the right was given to the public as well. While no change was made in the Act during war, advantage was taken of the Defence of the Realms Act for the purpose of effecting the restriction which is now legalised by the Act of 1925. It means that England has now adopted the bullion standard. We are not favourably inclined towards a bullion standard in India and we wish to preserve in India the right which was under the Gold Coinage Act vested in the people of England to take their gold to the mint and have it coined. I may point out that although that modification has been made in 1925 with regard to the right of the public to have its gold coined, no change is made in the terms on which gold was to be coined, and so when we ask that our right should be on the same terms as the Royal Mint in England, we mean that we should not be made liable to pay any expenses other than what the English public were and now the Bank of England is liable to pay for having its gold coined.

May I enquire from where did you obtain the information that the members of the Committee are ignorant of the state of affairs in England? Will it be a surprise to you to know that the inclusion of the second object referred to above was the result of informal discussions that took place not only among the members of the Committee but between the members of the Committee on the one hand and three prominent well-known Professors of Economics on the other, whose names I am not at liberty to mention? May I also point out that it is hardly fair to come out to play the superior person, accuse prominent people some of whom have large stakes in the country and others who are actuated by the genuine desire of saving the masses from an unjustifiable burden thrown on them, and that with the sole purpose of prejudicing the people against an institution and a propaganda which are both making their work effectively felt and are therefore naturally not palatable to the powers that be or to those, like you, who believe in blindly supporting them even though it be at the cost of the country.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) JAMNADAS DWARKADAS,

Hony. Secretary.

DIFFERENCES NO BAR TO UNITY.

MADRAS MINISTER ON SWARAJIST'S SACRIFICE

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

At an entertainment given to him by Mr. D. K. Telang, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar said that there were differences between the Independents and the Swarajists but these did not stand in way of their appreciating the good in each other. The Swarajists had strenuously fought and toiled for their ideal and more than that they had made the greatest sacrifice of renouncing the opportunity given to them by Lord Goschen. With regard to his policy Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar said he was prepared to say that his party would have no difference of birth, coloud, creed or caste in the service of the motherland.—A.P.

UNITY NOT POSSIBLE.

DEFEATED CONGRESS CANDIDATES VIEWS.

BENARES, Dec. 15.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India regarding overtures for fusion of all parties Sri Prakasa said that though in subject countries there can be naturally two parties only, one of governors and the other of people, still being merely subjects does not make us superhuman. We suffer from human weaknesses Nature has created different temperaments. Various parties are only expressions of these different temperaments. I fear, therefore, that attempts at fusion of fundamentally different units is bound to end in failure. My earnest appeal is to waste no time in attempts at artificial unity. No sooner such a unity is formed than is it dissolved. I beg also that personal bitterness should be entirely eliminated. Let us realise that best of friends can fight politically and retain warm personal friendship.—Free Press.

BEHAR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

SWARAJISTS CAPTURE 10 OUT OF 12 SEATS

PATNA, Dec. 15.

Mr. Bhuvanand Das and Mr. Nilkantha Das of Orissa have been elected to the Legislative Assembly from this province. They are both Congressmen. This is the last of election returns to the Assembly from this province. Altogether 10 out of the twelve seats have been won by Swarajists.—F.P.

MAHATMAJI'S PROGRAMME.

Mahatma Gandhi will be visiting Amraoti on the 21st instant, to perform the opening ceremony of the Hanuman Akhada, conducted by Dr. Patwardhan. He will proceed the same day to Gauhati by the Nagpur Express.—A.P.

BRISK PREPARATION AT GAUHATI.

CONGRESS OPEN SESSION TO LAST 4 DAYS

GAUHATI, Dec. 15.

Preparations for the Gauhati Congress are in full swing. Fixture of Congress pavilion and necessary quarters is progressing briskly. The construction of delegates' camps and family quarters is almost completed. Accommodatin has been made for five thousand people in delegates' camp, family quarters numbering about 50. Services of 750 volunteers have been secured from different parts of Assam, of whom 20 are women. The authorities have permitted college students to become volunteers. Nothing is definitely known as to the number of delegates and visitors but it is assumed to reached 10,000. The largest number of delegates is likely to be from Bengal and Assam. The first batch of delegates will arrive on December 23, when the President-elect Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar with a contingent of Madras delegates and visitors is expected to arrive. Mahatmaji arrives the next day. The President-elect, as at present arranged, will be led to the Congress camp in a procession of 50 elephants. Four distinguished visitors who are touring India are expected to attend the Congress. The Subjects Committee, as at present arranged, meets on December 24. The Congress, opening on the 25th, holds sitting on the two following days and may continue another day, if necessary. Arrangements for Swadeshi Exhibition at the Congress pandal are nearing completion.—Free Press.

SUBASH BOSE'S HEALTH.

TO UNDERGO X. RAY EXAMINATION

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

On further enquiry with regard to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, a Bengal detenue in the Mandalay Central Jail, it is known that he has been brought down to Rangoon for xray examination as he has been complaining of chronic dyspepsia. The examination is medically known as bismuth meal examination. No definite information regarding Mr. Bose's further movements is yet available.—A. P.

CHANGE IN THE TITLE OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the Commons replying to questions Mr. Baldwin said, when legislation was introdseed in the next session to effect change in the King's title, the Government proposed to change the title of the Parliament, to Parliament of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Asked if the same title would apply to the King also, Mr. Baldwin said he did not like to reply without notice.—Reuter.

M. C. C. V. ALL-INDIA XI

DEODHAR TO REPLACE VITHAL

(BY "MID-OFF".)

The final match of the Bombay tour programme of the M.C.C. commences to-day when they meet an All—India side of Indians. The composition of the latter team has been already announced in the columns of this paper and from a careful study of the recent performances of the players selected for this important match. I am convinced that the selections have put in the field as thoroughly a represetative side as they could get together in the circumstances.

This team will be skippered by the veteran Parsi cricketer, Col. Mistri of Patiala, and looking to the achievements of this great cricketer both in India and England even the most fastidious critic will admit that the best man has been chosen for the leadership of the All-India Team.

I have noticed that irresponsible writers in the Press are already busy pouring in their venomous shots on those in responsible positions with perfect safety and from a careful study of the suggestions I have come to the conclusion that if the Selection Committee were to please everybody, they would have to choose four Captains and forty-four players to take part in every match. Of course each one of us has his views as to who ought or who ought not to play but when the selection has eventually been made one would expect our friends, the critics, to shut their mouths and let those, who are called upon to play feel that the whole country is at their backs and so help them to go out into the field with their tails up and a determination to win. But I have digressed from my subject.

FINE ALL-ROUND COMBINATION.

As I have stated above the side selected for to-day's match is a fine all-round combination strong in all the departments of the game and barring the glorious uncertainty of cricket I expect them to give the M.C.C. a good fight. In batting they have Naidu, Jai, Vazir Ali, Colah, Mistri, Navle and Nazir Ali—all excellent batsmen and I do not see any reason why they should not put up good scores against the M.C.C. bowling now that they have become quiet familiar with it. Most unluckily, however, Vithal one of our greatest batsmen, who could not assist the Presidency Team in the last match owing to his injured hand has now been confined to bed with an attack of malaria and it is feared that he will not be able to participate in to-day's match. Deodhar who is an equally fine bat will replace him. We should, however, have liked Mr. Vithal collecting runs against the M.C.C. in his own effortless inimitable style. The bowling will mainly depend upon Nazir Ali and Ramji—the two speed merchants—Jamsetji, the slow left hander and Godambe, while Naidu, Vazir Ali and Mistri are good change bowlers. The attack is, therefore, a varied one and if the fieldsmen will all do their bit by way of accepting catches the M. C. C. batsmen will have to struggle hard for runs. All of us will miss Bahadur Kapadia badly behind the sticks due to his injury in the last match, but Navle, who will deputise for him can also be relied upon as a good stumper.

KANIKANM'S OMISSION.

It is regrettable that Kanickam, the Bangalore batsman could not find a place in the side probably due to his poor fielding and if this is so the Selection Committee is fully justified in their action as it is always preferable to have a man who scores 20 runs but saves 50 by his good fielding rather than to have a man who scores 100 runs but gives away 200. I have it on authority that in omitting Kanickam the Selection Committee were never actuated either by malice or communal feelings and to persist in saying so is in my opinion a travesty of facts.

"AT HOME" TO M. C. C.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The short sojourn of the members of the M C.C. in the City of Bombay, has been taken advantage of by every gymkhana to meet the visitors on its own grounds. The president and the members of the Islam Gymkhana were 'At Home' to the tourists on Wednesday afternoon. There was a big gathering of cricketers and cricket enthusiasts on the open maidan artistically decorated for the occasion.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, was the distinguished guest of the afternoon Party. His Excellency and the members of the M.C.C. were in great demand for their autographs to a band of enthusiastic young boys. His Excellency then gave a 'sportsman's pose' to the phalanx of press photographers. After light refreshments had been taken, His Excellency and Mr. Gilligan, the skipper of the M.C.C. were profusely garlanded and the gathering dispersed.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The Indian Economic Conference will meet in Calcutta on January 3 and 4, 1927. A reception committee has been formed with Sir Rajendranath Mookherjee as Chairman and Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee as Secretary.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

CALCUTTA'S PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY MUDDLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15

Brisk preparations are going on for suitable accommodation of the delegates to the session of the Industrial and Commercial Congress on 31st inst., and 1st and 2nd prox. Delegates are already nominated by twenty commercial bodies. The total number of members attending the sessions from all India reaches 100. Resolutions so far tabled number 100. Great enthusiasm prevails in Indian business circles.

A public meeting regarding the agitation currency question is called on the 16th. Mr Sen Gupta, leader of the Swaraj Party, is to preside. Sir Victor Sassoon has consented to address the meeting.

MR. ANILABARAN ROY RETIRES FROM POLITICS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The following statement is issued by Mrs. C. R. Das:

Mr. Anilabaran Roy, the newly elected Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has addressed a letter from Pondicherry stating that he is just now unable to accept the offer as the high responsibilities of the post which are wholly incompatible with the life and line of action he has already adopted in response to the imperative call from within. He adds that mere personal considerations, however high and spiritual, could never have taken him out of the field of politics at this critical period. But he is convinced that by sticking to the path he has adopted he may be of more use and service to his country than by becoming the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at the present moment.

It will be recalled that Mr. Anilbaran Roy who was taken under the Bengal Ordinance, a prisoner in October 1924 along with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others, was released early this year and since then he has been living practicaly a life of retirement from the world of politics. He was the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at the time of his arrest.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The Secretary of the All-India Hindu Conference in the course of a bulletin states: All resolutions for discussion at the Conference to be held in the Congres grounds at Gauhati should reach the Secretary not later than the 20th of December. They would thereaftere be placed for final selection by the subjects sub-committee formed out of the members of the Reception Committee. Only the most important and pressing matters should be taken up at the conference. The following is a list of subjects that will come up, among others, for disscussion at the Con-

(1) Management of Hindu shrines and temples; (2) Organisation of Sadhus and Sannyasis and enlistment of their services in preaching Hinduism or other national duties. The possibility of utilising the forthcoming Kumbha-mela for this purpose.

(3) Attempt to place under a central organisation, all the existing Hindu associations, such as, Hari Sabhas, Dharma Sabhas, Jatiya Sabha, various missionary institutions and Seva Somittees, Gowshalas, athletic clubs and libraries.

(4) The ways and means of restoring good feeling between the Hindus and Mussalmans and atteempt to settle controversial questions like music before mosque, etc.

(5) Patuakhali satyagraha.

(6) The Hindu Mission work both amongst non-Hindus and Hindus.

(7) Possibility of widening the sphere of Hindu religion and culture outside Hindustan.—P. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Baldwin said that the Secretary of State for Scotland would be in charge of the India Office during Lord Birkenhead's absence at Madeira.

Asked by Mr. Campbell Stephen as to who would look after Scotland's affairs, Mr. Baldwin said he had hoped that in Scotland they could look after themselves in interval.

PARIS, Dec. 15.

Turati, the Italian Socialist leader and ex-editor of "Evanti" arrived at Nice, after a dramatic mid-night flight from Italy, accompanied by 7 of his colleagues on board motor launch on 11th December. The party, when interviewed explained that the flight was due to the Fascist Regime. Turati is credited with saying "What is happening in Italy to-day is outrageous. Numbers of politicians have disappeared nobody knows whither."

SHANGHAI, Dec. 15.

It has been freely rumoured here that the Cantonese have occupied practically the whole of Fukien province and marched upon Hang Chow also and Chekiang has declared independence of Sunchuangfang. It is now reported that Cantonese have captured Hangchow, while Shanghai-Hangchow Railway has been cut at Linping, 12 miles north-east of Hangchow presumably by Chekiangites. On the contrary another report says that Sunchuangfang's troops have cut a line near Sunkiang, 20 miles south-west of Shanghai and are preparing to stand in an endeavour to stem Cantonese advance towards Shanghai.—Reuter.

"Bande Mataram" understands that Lala Lajpatrai has definitely decided to resign his seat in the Assembly for the West Punjam non-Mahomedan constituency and retain his seat in the Assembly as representative of Jullundur Division constituency. A bye-election will now be held in the West Punjab constituency from where, it is understood, both Diwan Chamanlal and Dr. Nandlal will stand to contest the seat.

PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

PREMIER AGAINST "MISUSE OF TRADES UNION'S POWER"

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The first intimation of Government's intentions as regards the Trades Union which the Cabinet had been discussing for some time is given in a letter from Mr. Baldwin to Marshall Pike, a Conservative candidate in Smethwick bye-election, in which he says that the cruel and callous policy of the Communists to promote industrial unrest and drive the workers, from sheer despair, into joining revolutionaries must be stopped. We must prevent them misusing the power of Trades Unions. We must strengthen and protect the Trades Union and make it a real industrial organisation which, as representative of the workers can voice their legitimate grievances and meet the employers without the suspicion of sinister purpose behind their arguments.—Reuter's Special.

REVISED LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—The death roll in the chlorine disaster at St. Auban is now 23 while 30 have been seriously gassed, five of whom are in precarious condition. 40 others have been less seriously gassed.

The cause of accident is not yet known.—Reuter's Special.

BAN ON SALVATION ARMY'S WORK

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Vienna.—The Municipal authorities have prohibited the Salvation Army's work in Vienna on the ground that the city has developed such a comprehensive system of communal relief that private relief is superfluous. Reuter's Special.

KING PROROGUES PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The King's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament opens by expressing great pleasure in acceding to the wishes of "my ministers in Commonwealth of Australia" that my son and daughter-in-law should visit Australia for the inauguration of the new federal capital at Canberra.

"The situtiom in China is being watched by my Government with closest attention. Our country is animated with a strong sympathy for the vast majority of the Chinese, who aspire for settled conditions and a new era of prosperity and friendly relations with foreign powers."

The speech alludes to the most protracted and most ruinous industrial conflict in the Nation's history. His Majesty's hope in his last speech that report of Royal Commission would pave the way for peaceful solution has been fulfilled. "It remains for us to unite in effacing the bitter memories and set our eyes steadfastly on the future, inspired with common impulse towards a genuine fellowship and sustained endeavour on which alone prosperity and happiness of my people can firmly be based."

The speech mentions the continuance of the improvement in housing accommodation and says a larger number of new houses has been completed than in any previous year. It alludes to the passage of Electricity Bill as an important step for the provision of electrical energy all over the country.—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST TUNNEY DISMISSED.

LONDON, Dec. 14...

New York.—The action against Tunney who was arrested on 29th November charged with violating the boxing law in giving exhibitions at a local theatre was dismissed, to-day, the Magistrate expressing the opinion that the proceedings had not been instituted in good faith. Tunney states that he will bring action against the Chairman of the New York Boxing Commission on the grounds of illegal arrest.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUD

NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

H. C. Roy, H. P. Mukerjee and Nilmolan of Decca are being tried by the City Magistrate, on a charge of conspiracy to commit fraud on the Telegraph Department by tapping telegraph wires in a sugarcane garden, with complete machinery and sending bogus money orders to some Places in Assam and the Central Provinces.—A. P.

CHEATING THE UNIVERSITY.

FALSE PERSONATION AT EXAMINATION

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

Mr. Ogilvie, District Magistrate, Lahore to-day tried a case of false personation in which one Shaukatali is alleged to have cheated the Punjab University by falsely personating the second accused Hamidali in the last examination for the diploma of Munshi Fazil. The accused Shaukatali pleaded guilty and begged for mercy admitting the facts stated by the prosecution and adding that he had been led by duty to do wrong but unaware that it was against law. Hamidali the accused pleaded not guilty. The court framed charges under sections 419 (cheating) and 468 I. P. C. (making a false document) against Shaukatali and the same Sections coupled midali. The case was adjourned till to-with Section 109 (abetment) against Hamorrow.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMINS' MEETING AT MADRAS.

TO SUPPORT RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

At a meeting of non-Brahmins held to support the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill presided by Mr. Ratnasabapthy Mudaliar, M.L.C., a resolution whole heartedly supporting the Bill and repudiating the allegations made against it was passed. The Raja of Panagal in his speech said that the Hindu Religious Endowment Act was one of the greatest achievements of the non-Brahmin movement.

Turning to the results of the elections he said they should organise better and see as far as possible that there was no room for such reverse in future. Finally he expressed a desire for improving the "Justice" newspaper.—A. P.

COMMUNALISM INDIA'S BANE.

MINISTER'S PLEA FOR WORKING REFORMS.

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

"The offices are theirs by right," said the Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatham Mudaliar the Second Minister, speaking at a meeting convened to congratulate him, referring to Congressmen.

He continued: "The Congressmen constitute the largest party in the Council, and to me there is nothing more tragic than that they should have renounced this great opportunity of service." He considered that in the interests of the suffering poor, it was their duty to utilise all machinery at their disposal. He considered it callous to withhold any relief that could be afforded to the toiling villagers.

Referring to their present condition, he said that agriculture did not give them enough and there should be enough supplemental source of income to make life worth living for them. That was what he had to plan about. Disowning the creed of communalism, he said that there should be no differentiation on the basis of caste or creed and that the welfare of every community should be looked after, and that harmony should prevail between various communities so as not to jeopardise the larger interests of the nation.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, who presided, also condemned communalism. He said that the pursuit of narrow sectional interests were detrimental to the larger national interests.

Referring to the new Ministry, the chairman said that its life hung by a slender thread. When it was going to be snapped by the fateful scissors of a combined majority vote, they did not know. Dealing with the appeal for unity, he said that it was often suggested that there should be only one party—the party of opposition, to the Government. But he did not agree with that view under the present circumstances. It was true that offices and opportunities of service were within the limits prescribed by the Government. But those limits were widening year by year, and the people should take advantage of them.—Free Press.

SILVER SALES FROM PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

NOT LIKELY IN NEAR FUTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Sir Basil Blackett inter alia discussed with the Indian Chamber of Commerce this evening, the reported contemplation of the Government to sell silver from the paper currency reserve. He remarked that so far Government had not sold silver and in view of the present state of the market no sale of silver in the immediate future was likely. It is felt that even this cautious and guarded pronouncement will have steadying effect on silver bullion market.

SWARAJIST ON THEIR TRIAL

(Continued from page 6.)

strings of Mr. Dadubhai and are seeking a broader basis of unity and are willing to attend Mr. Lalji's meeting with a view to form a united opposition in the Council.

Pertinent Questions.

The matter need not be discussed any further as the results of these rival meetings will be settled to-day or at least within a few days. But may one in the meanwhile challenge Mr. Dadubhai and the Swarajist advocates of his cause to tell the public if they have not any designs of their own on the offices of the President and the Deputy presidentship of the Council? Do not some of their esteemed supporters already cast furtive glances at these prizes? And do not these offices carry handsome remuneration which may be worth the trouble of entering this party in a hurry and then leaving it for good? And further would not the Swarajist Councillors be distinctly co-operating with Government by taking the slightest responsibility in electing these officers whose only business it will be, like good schoolmasters, to see that the boys behave with sense and propriety in the Government class room? These questions call for urgent and categorical answers.

Swarajists' Dilemma.

The Swarajists are verily on the horns of a dilemma. They must either be prepared to destroy Ministries wherever possible—Madras and Behar are worth trying—and absolutely dissociate themselves from the election of Presidents or they should boldly move for a modification of the obsolete formulas of obstruction at Gauhati and should see to the selection of the very best men not only to conduct Council meetings but also the nation-building department. But to waver and vacillate between the two courses and to elect presidents and to acquiesce in Ministries—which they are mostly powerless to destroy—while continuing to talk of dismal destruction is Machiavellian cant and camouflage.

MADRAS RACES

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

THE STEWARD'S CUP.

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

The card for the opening day of the Madras winter meeting comprised 7 events, including 3 cup races. Big fields were the order of the day with two exceptions and attendance was slightly larger than that of the preceding day. The chief event was the Steward's Cup, and the sprint affair for the third division horses which attracted 17 candidates, including some of the best sprinters now at the station. Two of these, however, declined and consequently 15 starters took field. The Yuvaraja of Mysore's Brandona, which is evidently in excellent fettle and had won two races in smashing style during the first extra meeting last week, was badly neglected on the present occasion, although the mare carried the bottom weight. She was freely offered at sevens in ring and Poet's Dream one of the two Kholhapur's representatives settled down as warm favourite, although in some quarters Desraj Urs Slovakia was considered a dead cert. From level start Brandona forged ahead quickly. Fine Stroke, Poet's Dream and High Road, close up. Brandona was the first to enter straight Princes Jabby, Poet's Dream and High Road spurting close behind. Brandona got the better of the exciting finish and won comfortably by one length from High Road, Princess Jabby coming half-length behind, beating Poet's Dream favourite into fourth place. Slovakia was nowhere in picture. Tote declared very high dividends in this race, winner fetching Rs. 324 for ten rupee ticket. Sivaganga Cup the next big event of the day was annexed by Porter the hottest favourite, while Goculdas' China even money favourite accounted for Hajee Ismail Sait's Cup. In convincing style the day's spoils were evenly shared by favourites and non-favourites and exchanges consequently were fairly on level. Burgees and H. Black both rode two winners. During the afternoon the Governor and Viscountess Goschen were present and the latter gave away cups on the conclusion of the sixth race.

TRAINERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class IV.

Ruiz's GLENHELICON, 9-0, Harrison ... 1
Raja Venkatagiri's GALLOPEUR OLIVIER, 7-13, Robertson ... 2
Marsh's CARREMAR, 8-8, Brown ... 3
Earl of Shannon's THE TIDDLER, 7-12, Harding ... 4

Also ran:—Head Strong 8-6, C. Here 8-3, Gravity 7-6.

The Race:—Won by 1¼ lengths, half, one length.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23 for places.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Glenhelicon, 7 to 2 Carremar, 4 Gravity, 5 Head Strong. Longer prices the rest.

APOLLO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

Handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value 1,000 or over since March 1924.

Messrs. Shafee and Kazrani's MAHFOUZ, 8-2, Burgees ... 1
Kadir's JAFFER, 7-7, S. Black ... 2
Essajee's KOOLEB, 8-1-0, Bullock ... 3
Ahmed Hargany's NAJRAN, 7-11, Harding ... 4

Also ran:—Scimitar 9-0, Ayalan 8-9, Tripoli 8-5, Mountain King 8-0, Celerity 7-11, Five Step 7-10, Gold Fish 7-2 (car. 7-4), Mahaprasad 7-2, (car. 7-3).

The Race:—Won by the half length, head and one length.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 34 and Rs. 24 for places.

Betting:—5 to 2 Najran, 3 Kooleb, 4 Tripoli, 6 Scimitar, Ayalan, Jaffer and Gold Fish. Longer prices the rest.

SIVAGANGA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 750. Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. (For country-bred) 3 years old and upwards at the time of starting, other than those in Class III or above.

Mohamed's POSTERN, 8-5, Burgees ... 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SIBLE, 9-2, Harrison ... 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHEWANTI, 7-12, Hoyt ... 3
Khairaz's JAYADEVI, 7-0, S. Black ... 4

Also ran:—May B. 10-0, Criadillo 10-0, Shirtaj 10-0, Curious 8-7, Applicate 8-7, Osbourne 8-5, Maud B. 8-5, Naughty Girl 7-0.

The Race:—Won by 5 lengths, 1¼ lengths, 3/4 length.

Time:—1 min. 17-1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 for places.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Postern, 3 Criadillo and Shirtaj, 6 Sible and tens the rest.

STEWARD'S CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 1,000. Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

Handicap for horses in Class III.

Yuvaraja of Mysore's BRANDONIA, 7-3, H. Black ... 1
Sirdar Lakshmikanthraj Ur's HIGH ROAD 9-0, Donnelly ... 2
Sir Wilson's and Dowson's PRINCESS JABBY, 7-8, Robertson ... 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's POET'S DREAM, 8-10, McPherson ... 4

Also ran.—Fine Stroke 8-12, Slovakia 8-12, Blyth Bachelor 8-9, Riverine 8-5, Recompense 8-4, Fair Slave 8-2, Bello Syme 8-2, Plantinum 8-0, Floral Dance 9-7, Nicaragua 7-6, Gold Currency 7-3.

The Race:—Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time:—1 min. 15-1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 324 for win, Rs. 68, Rs 49 and Rs. 51 for places.

Betting:—Evens Poet's Dream 2, Slovakia 4, Platinum 6, High Road, Fine Stroke 7, Brandonia and tens the rest.

HAJEE SIR ISMAIL SAIT CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Cup value Rs. 500, and winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Goculdas's CHINA, 7-9, Beasley ... 1
Skipp's MOOAFAK, 9-2, Brown ... 2
Barve's HOOGAS, 8-11, Burgees ... 3
Propose's ZOHAL, 9-4, Harrison ... 4

Also ran:—Rami 8-3, Sagab 8-8, Nevis 8-6, Capacity 7-1, Naples 7-11, Moonif 7-0, School 7-6.

The Race:—Won by 1¼ lengths, 1/2 length, and 1¼ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 27 for places.

Betting:—Evens China 3, Rami 4, Scojas 5, Zohal, Moonfak, Sagab, Nevis. Longer odds the rest.

RAJA VENUGOPAL MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.

Handicap for horses in Class IV.

Raja of Bobbili's MINTHIL, 7-9, S. Black ... 1
Sir D'Aary Lindsay's RIGHTEOUS, 7-2, Harding ... 2
Sir Wilson's JOANALEEN, 7-3, Robertson. ... 3
Gelstaun's TETE MONTEE, 8-7, Hoyt ... 4

Also ran.—Elkie 9-0, Cresson 8-7, Zara 7-12.

The Race:—Won by 3 lengths, 2¼ lengths, and 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 56 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 27 and Rs 43 for places.

Betting:—2 Tete Monte, 3 Zara, Minthill, 5 Elkie and Joanaleen. Longer prices the rest.

MOSUL PLATE:—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.

Handicap for Arabs.

Essajee's GENEROUS, 7-9, H. Black ... 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SATANIC, 7-13, McPherson ... 2
Xavier's ALDER, 7-9, S. Black ... 3
Barve's SABIR, 7-13, Burgees ... 4

Also ran:—Musal 8-10, Teheran 8-2, Bhagwa Zenda 8-1, Hampstead 8-0, Balkees 7-13, Mayfly 7-12, Ziab 7-11, Streaker 7-9, Fox Trot 7-2.

The Race:—Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length and 1/2 length.

Time:—1 min. 23-1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 210 for win, Rs. 48, Rs. 29 and Rs. 34 places.

Betting:—3 Squeaker, 7 to 4 Generous, 4 Alder, and Musal, Longer prices the rest.

—A.P.

PENSION OF STATE PRISONERS

CAN IT BE ATTACHED ?

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Can political pension of a State prisoner be attached for payments of debts incurred by him? In an appeal on this point Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri and Mr. Justice Curgenven decided in the negative.

Two Marwaris preferred the present appeal. They had lent Rs. 20,000 to the ex-Rajah of Panna, who is a State prisoner in Bellary Jail. The Rajah had permitted them to appropriate Rs. one thousand every month out of allowances made to him and even executed a power of attorney in their favour. The Marwaris filed a suit for specific performance of the agreement.

Counsel for the ex-Rajah contended that it was political pension and could not be transferred. The Judge held that it was not political pension but still dismissed the suit as pension was limited to individual enjoyment and could not be alienated. In appeal, it was held that as the Rajah was detained under Regulation Three, the Government was bound to maintain him and the amount granted to him was political pension and as such could not be attached.

WHY SHE DECLINED PRESIDENTSHIP.

MRS. C R. DAS' STATEMENT TO PRESS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Srimati Basanti Devi, who has been elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement to the Press, states that she is deeply grateful for the honour conferred on her and considers that the work before them is arduous. "The flower of the youth of Bengal is still in fetters and there is yet no sign of their release or even trial according to law." District Congress Committees require reorganisation and the Hindu-Moslem question still continues to tax them to the utmost. She has given the most anxious consideration to these matters, and regrets that she finds herself absolutely unable in the present state of her health to undertake the direct responsibility of conducting the Congress work in Bengal but she will offer her services to the Congress Committee in every other way.—A. P.

PAPER OFFICE SEARCHED.

EDITOR OF "HINDU SANGHA" UNDER ARREST.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The offices of the "Hindu Sangha" a vernacular weekly were searched last night and the Editor Mr. A. C. Gupta was taken under arrest. It is understood that he will be placed on trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 153A Indian Penal Code. The "Saraswati" press situated in the same building was also searched and certain books and papers were taken possession of.—A. P.

GARDEN PARTY TO GOVERNOR.

Chronicle Photos.
A group photograph of some of the distinguished guests present at the Garden Party given by Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawala to the Governor. (Left to right: sitting) Mr. Barodawala, Justice Sir A. Marten, Lady Marten, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Lady Wilson and the Maharaja of Patiala.

A view of the Garden Party given by Mr. S. K. Barodawala, retiring Sheriff, to the Governor of Bombay.

THE ELECTORATE'S VERDICT

"POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION CONDEMNED"

APPEAL FOR UNITY AT GAUHATI CONGRESS.

The "Hindustan Times" of Delhi in the course of an article sums up the results of the last general elections and seeks to prove that the electorates of the country have unequivocally condemned the negative policy of obstruction. It finally appeals to the Swarajist leaders who may command a majority at the Gauhati Congress to modify their programme in view of the electorate's verdict and to formulate a common programme of action on which all nationalist parties can unite:

The elections are over. The electorates have given their verdict. From an analysis of the results in various provinces it appears that the nation is sharply divided. The United Provinces and the Punjab are distinctly Responsivist, and have full faith in the leadership of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai. In the United Provinces out of ninety-six elected seats only eighteen have been captured by the Swarajists who believe in obstruction others have either gone to Responsivists or those who like them do not believe in destructive tactics. Only one non-Muslim Assembly seat has been captured by the Swaraj Party, the seat being the one for which Pandit Motilal was allowed to go uncontested.

THE PUNJAB RESULTS.

In the Punjab, Mohammedans whether Khilafatists or otherwise, have no idea of following the Swarajist policy of obstruction. They may not offer Responsive Co-operation but they will certainly be inclined to offer co-operation pure and simple on almost all occasions. Out of twenty-four Hindus only three are Swarajists, while a majority of the rest are Responsivists. The ten Sikhs cannot be considered Swarajists, since they are primarily nominees of the Sikh League and have only, by the way, signed the Congress pledge. No set of members can be loyal to two separate bodies, and it cannot be expected that the Sikhs would on the one side help in forming a ministry and on the other continue to believe in obstruction and non-acceptance of offices. As is obvious no Sikh, even the former minister, Sardar Jogendra Singh, can agree to accept a ministership unless he is assured of complete support by the ten Sikh members. This support the Sikhs have ungrudgingly given in the past, and are likely to give in the three years to come, even though they have formally signed the pledge of the Congress. Nor is it likely that these ten Sikh members will walk out if the Congress so decides, or follow a policy of obstruction in conjunction with the three Swarajists, to jeopardise the working of the ministry. They are therefore nominally Congress candidates, but in practice are sure to pursue a policy of Responsive Co-operations. The three Swarajists therefore, if they continue to pursue a policy of separatism and do not agree to join hands with the Hindus and the Sikhs, will remain as inconspicuous as they will be useless in the Legislative Council.

BOMBAY AND C. P.

In Bombay the Swaraj Party and the Responsivists are almost equal. The Responsivists, however have the advantage of obtaining close co-operation from most of the Independents in all legislative matters. But the fact that the Swarajists and Responsivists are equal does not show that the province of Bombay is equally divided into Swarajists and Responsivists. There is a fallacy in this argument which should not be ignored. The Swarajists are the only party who preach a negative policy. Be it Responsivists, Independents, non-Brahmins or Muslims they all believe in some sort of co-operation, responsive or complete. Considering that only eleven Swarajists have been elected, while all other non-official seats have gone either to Responsivists or to co-operators, it will be clear that the province of Bombay generally is overwhelmingly against the policy of obstruction and favours co-operation and constructive work in the legislatures. Whether such co-operation should be responsive or implicit is a question on which the electorate is divided, but the generality are agreed that the policy of obstruction has proved a dismal failure. Similarly in the Central Provinces the verdict of the province has been overwhelmingly against obstruction, although there has been significant difference in regard to the nature of co-operation that should be offered.

MADRAS AND BEHAR.

In Madras, undoubtedly the Swarajists have obtained a dominant place, because in that province the opposition were fighting not so much on political issues as on caste issues. It was a contest between Panagalism and Swarajism, between parochialism and nationalism, and we are glad success has gone to those who stood for broader and better principles. In the province of Behar and Orissa many Congressmen have been returned, but if we understand rightly most of these 'Congressmen' are not Swarajists. They believe in obeying the mandate of the Congress, but are not pledged under all circumstances to follow obstruction. We take it on the authority of Lala Lajpat Rai that most of these are Responsivists at heart. Considering all these facts, and the results, it will be seen that even a major part of electorate of Behar is not in favour of the policy of obstruction.

BENGAL AND ASSAM COUNCILS.

In Bengal the whole of the Muslim community is against obstruction and for co-operation, and that community commands a majority in the population of the province. Among non-Muslims a conspicuous but minor portion have voted for obstruction, the rest having polled in favour of some sort of co-operation. In Assam the Swarajists are less even than the Independents and command the confidence of a very inconspicuous portion of the electorate.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

The full results of the Assembly elections have not yet been declared. But from an estimate that we can make at present it is clear that the Swarajists will not be able to obtain their former strength. They may secure at best thirty-five seats or more. The rest of the members under the circumstances will be therefore either Responsivists or Co-operators. It will be evident that judging even from the constitution of the new Assembly the country is at present overwhelmingly against a policy of obstruction.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

This being the verdict of the country, we are entitled to ask whether it would be proper for the Swarajists, who claim to be the popular party, to follow their unpopular programme? What is more, would it be just for the Congress to reaffirm the Cawnpore resolution? The Congress ever since it was dominated by the Swaraj Party has considerably lost its representative character, and is not the great political institution that it was. It is possible the dominant party in it may be able to obtain its mandate for a policy which the country has condemned by an overwelcoming majority of votes. But the Swarajists must remember that in doing so they will be placing the Congress below the Swaraj Party, and using the Congress for improper ends. Whereas, therefore we expect the Responsivists will try their best to change the complexion of the Congress, and obtain from that august body a verdict in favour of constructive action, we also expect every Swarajist to become wiser after the election fight," and endeavour to give a right lead to the country. In this connection the responsibility of the President is very grave. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, though he is deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party, has been elected to the highest office his nation can bestow. It will be his duty to bring together, as much as lies in his power, the two wings of the Nationalist Party. He will have to keep above party considerations and say things not under party dictation, but things which the needs of the nation imperatively demand should be said. The Gauhati Congress will have achieved a great purpose if it can bring about unity, but if unhappily it accentuates differences already existing, it will have forefeited the confidence of the people.

INDIA'S ROYAL GUESTS.

P. P. A.
The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden are touring in India. The above photo was taken at the Government House, Madras.

"LIBERATOR" ON UNITY

SWARAJISTS' MONOPOLY OF "PATRIOTISM."

We give below some interesting passages from the "Liberator" of Delhi, on the question of unity. After surveying the results of the last elections it says:—

The doctrine of Responsive Co-operation as propounded by Lokamanya Tilak, for which we have stood all along even in 1922, is a living principle to be adapted to changing circumstances. It simply does not mean going "Back to Amritsar." Everybody has moved during these seven years. To-day the principle of responsive co-operation does not warrant the emphasis on the acceptance of Ministerships With the results of the last elections before one's eyes, none can find any party in a clear majority in any Council. In this condition, the acceptance of ministerships will be 'Rank' or unconditional Co-operation (except, perhaps in the Central Provinces) The emphasis on the acceptance of ministerships has necessitated the formation of a party different in name for four provinces viz. Punjab United Provinces, Hindustani C. P. and Behar. If this emphasis is maintained, there is little chance of any unity. The voice of the voter has been definite against ministerships being accepted in the name of the Congress, in the larger part of the Country and, we venture to say, all over the country except C. P. Marathi, Berar and Maharashtra. One of the parties sought to leave the issue to be decided at Gauhati and therefore the other party definitely refused to do anything of the kind. Even the Gauhati Congress, therefore, has no right or power to dissolve the election pledge. The best in this connection the Congress at Gauhati can do, is to declare that it will have nothing to do officially with any Council Programme. The course to be followed in the Legislative chambers should be left to be settled by the elected members in conformity with their promises to the electors. There is no room for doubt about the rejection of Ministerships by the Provinces (1) Andhra, (2) Behar, (3) Bengal, (4) Gujrat, (5) Hindustani C. P. (6) Bombay and (7) Karnatak. This emphasis must, therefore, be given up.

SWARAJISTS' VANITY.

On the other side the Swarajists must cease to claim any monopoly of patriotism. In the year 1923 Mr. Satyamurthi said "It is not given to Mr. Joseph alone to serve the country." In the year 1926, the same Mr Satyamurti said: "We alone can save the country." Apart from the disregard of consistency, this arrogant claim and the consequent claim to pour justifiable or unjustifiable abuse on everybody else are preventing unity from materialising. Even after the elections are over, the Madras Brahmins surnamed "Swarajists" are not giving up their game of vilification and misrepresentation and are, therefore, the most difficult stumbling blocks on the path to unity. Presiding over the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar made a filthy attack, out of season, on Lalaji and Malviyaji. And was it a fair attack? Was it against their politics? No, these Madras Brahmin Swarajists know that an attack against their politics will not be very damaging. They, therefore, hit below the belt and bring in the adventitious charge of "communalism" Look at the antecedentials of these South Indian Brahmins to bring such a charge. We protest against disproportionate representation being granted to white settlers in Kenya, but the South Indian Brahmins beat them hollow; only examine the proportion of Brahmins in the Madras Swarajist M.L.A.'s and compare it to their proportion in the population You may or may not like Lalaji or his politics, we ourselves do not understand very much thereof: but he has a far wider outlook than any advocate of Agraharams. Even Malviyajee has begun to say that he loves a Chandala boy as much as a Brahmin boy. The idea of these leaders being condemned by an Iyengar or an Acharya for their communalism raises before one's mind the picture of a person, who takes under medical advice an ounce of spirit, being vociferously condemned as a drunkard by another person who is making unsuccessful efforts to rise from a gutter After driving tried patriots like Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and Mr. Ramaswamy Naicker out of the Congress Organisation over the Brahmins' monopoly of temple endowments, what can be in the fitness of things than that these South Indian Brahmins surnamed "Swarajists" should castigate Lalaji and Malviyajee as communalists This course of conduct may be in the fitness of things so stagemanaged, and the veil of Swarajism may be maintained on the extremely narrow sectarianism of M. K. Acharya and Co. with the aid of Charis and Sarmas of Mr K. C. Roy. (The A. P. Message gives 1st December as 101st day of Patuakhali Satyagraha, while Calcutta papers say that it was 94th day. And who can challenge the reliability of Mr. K. C. Roy's agents?) But simulation can be no substitute for reality. If you want "Unity", these stumbling blocks must be levelled. This hitting below the belt and this malicious misrepresentation must cease.

We share Mahatma Gandhi's optimism. We appeal to Pandit Motilal Nehru's chivalry and broadmindedness. If he means to have Unity, he can have it. He can level the most difficult stumbling blocks. We hope he will have the courage to achieve the feat of doing it and steamroll the path to Unity.

ARVI RIOTS CASE ECHO

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY OF POLICE WITNESSES.

NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

It is understood that in connection with the Arvi Riots case, judgment of which has just been delivered, the District and Session judge recommended a departmental enquiry of some police witness.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

NEED OF VILLAGE REORGANISATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

A public meeting had been held to-day at Mirzapur Square under the presidency of Sir Kiran Sankar Roy to discuss the present political situation at the forthcoming Gauhati Congress. Some mischief-mongers were at work long beforehand to dissolve the meeting. they had been partially successful in creating a disturbance when Mr. Basanta Coomer Mazumdar, who had supported the candidature of Mr. Birendra Nath Sasmal the Responsivist candidate from the Midnapur non-Muhomedan constituency at the last elections stood to deliver his speech. The small section of the mischief mongers tried their best to prevent Mr. Majumdar from delivering the lecture but the great bulk of the audience silenced them. For a moment it seemed a pandemonium had been let loose. Sticks and sodawater bottles hail been hurled recklessly on the crowd, and there was a great confusion. But the great bulk of the audience after all succeeded in silencing the creators of the disturbance.

Mr. Basanta Coomer Majumdar, when the disturbance was greatly abated, rose to speak. He stated that he would admit his fault in supporting the candidature of Mr. Birendra Nath Sasmal, a Responsivist candidate, if the audience would only listen to his speech attentively. "I had done a mistake," he continued, "but the public must listen to me first. They have no right to stop me from delivering a lecture. The Bengal Government had allowed a law like the Bengal Ordinance to exist disallowing the privilege of speaking freely and shutting up some martyrs behind the prison bars without giving them the right of an open trial, and now the same thing a section of the crowd who undoubtedly are the orthodox section of the Congress party are going to do in disallowing me to speak on a public platform.

VILLAGE REORGANIZATION

He then dwelt at length on the present political situation in Indian, specially in Bengal, and stressed a great deal on "Deshabandhu's village reorganization". Reorganise the village; that was what Deshabandhu had said at his last hour. Go to the villages and arrange a "Panchayat" system so that the people should understand what a great boon it is to arrange a mutual understanding of their individual disputes without going to the courts. Let every Bengalee youth make it a point to go to the interior villages and educate the masses. They are in great need of us Let us then work smoothly and I should say that Swaraj is near at hand"; he concluded. Mr. Protap Guha Roy also spoke.

The decision of forming a ministry will be settled at the forth-coming Gauhati Congress and up to this time we will only wait and see The Swarajists, I am sure, will keep their pledges to the electorates. They will never allow the dyarchy to be workable They have given their pledges to the electorates that they will not accept ministry even if they are invited to do." This was the concluding speech of Mr. Protap Guha Roy, and then the meeting broke up amidst great cheers.

A DISTURBED MEETING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Considerable disturbance was created at a meeting held at Mirzapur Park to consider the present situation and the Congress programme. Mr. Lalita Mohan Das presided. At the commencement of the meeting, a pamphlet was distributed deprecating the present executive of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Speeches were made by Mr. Pratap Guharoy, Basanta Mazumdar, Mr. Ahmed Ali, and others urging the people to carry on the constructive programme by organising the District Congress Committees.

Attempts were made by a section of the audience to cry down the speakers and noise and confusion prevailed throughout.

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INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

DEFECTS OF MASS PRODUCTION

INDUSTRIALILLS.

What is "mass production" I think it may best be described shortly as "the increased production and consequent reduced selling price achieved by the standardisation of plant combined with intense specialisation among the operatives."

This may sound rather complicated, but it really means that a factory produces one article and one article only, and that each man in that factory does one job and one job only. That is the key to mass production. I think that this definition will show us many of the merits and defects of the system as well as any other.

There are two obvious advantages which will accrue from such a method of manufacture—one to the owner of the business and the other to the purchaser of the commodity. If production is greatly increased the owner of the business must of necessity gain some advantage, always providing that he can keep his sales up to the standard of his production. On the other hand the consumer benefits because of the resultant reduction in price of his purchase.

Side by side with these two advantages we have at least one very grave defect. We have seen that the owner will benefit provided he can keep his sales up to meet his increased production, but what will happen if he fails in this most important point? Unless he keeps up his swollen production his highly specialised plant becomes valueless as also his highly specialised staff.

THE GREATEST DRAWBACKS.

It is no use being able to produce vast quantities of his commodity if the consumer goes elsewhere to purchase. A non-mass production factory might in the event of a slump be converted to manufacture some other product of the same type; but in the mass production factory, where every machine and square foot of floor space is designed with one aim in view, should this aim fail, it must all be rebuilt at vast expenditure of time and capital.

Any industrial concern is faced with the danger of its sales falling short, and it is just this uncertainty that makes a mass production business so much more of a gambl than its rival which did not go in for such concentrated manufacture

To my mind the greatest drawbacks that attend mass production are to be found among the workpeople, and especially among the younger members of the staff, declares Sir Edward Anson, Director of the Birmingham Guild.

Consider for a moment the position of an ordinary skilled hand before mass production, in the modern sense of the phrase came into being. He would be apprenticed to his trade at an early age for a period which might run to as much as seven years, during the whole of which he would be studying his future career under skilled guidance. At the end of this period of probation he would be launched on the world with an expert knowledge of his trade; he could go anywhere and claim to be a craftsman.

How different is the position of the mass production operative of to-day. He knows no trade in the old-fashioned way, though nowadays it is no uncommon thing to hear a man lay claim to being a skilled machinist because for a term of months or years he has worked a lathe or drill that is so constructed that by no means can he make a mistake with it.

It is the boast of the majority of mass production owners that there is no machine in their shops that an unskilled man cannot work if he has a day to practice on it. This is very useful when it comes to combating unemployment, such as has been so prevalent since the war, when they have been unable to find work at their legitimate trade, but what will be the outcome in the future?

I remember talking to a friend in the cabinet-making trade, who told me that it is practically impossible to get boys to go into that trade because they could earn good money at other jobs that needed no skill. It seems impossible to imagine a world in which all the old crafts had been lost, but that is the state towards which mass production is leading us.

MONOTONOUS WORK.

There has always been a difference between the wage earned by a craftsman and that earned by his unskilled mate, and rightly so, for the master craftsman must spend years of his life perfecting his art, while the other is content to drift, merely trading his brawn for cash. Under the rule of mass production they are paid like, but both are debased to the standard of mentality of the latter

It has been said that half the misery of life is caused by monotony, and what could be more monotous than spending day after day pulling the same handle or filling the same hopper? It is incredible to me that the human brain can stand such a test of idleness and not become completely atrophied.

The result of such work, where the operative has nothing to occupy his mind, is bound to be a tendency to brood unduly one imagined wrongs, and wherever you find men in a discontented state of mind there you will find slovely workmanship.

Craftsmanship and the pride of good work, well done, appear to me to be the greatest aid to production. The owner of a factory in which this spirit is prevalent should be a happy man, for his workpeople will be contented and satisfied. The manager of a mass production business can never know this spirit, for his method is in direct opposition to craftsmanship in any form whatsoever.

Personally, I am of opinion that this point alone is sufficient to damn mass production in the eyes of any thinking man and especially in the eyes of any far-seeing factory owner.

There are better ways of increasing the turnover of a business than by convertin good, contented workmen into men whose only pastime is grumbling, and whose only pride of work is in the feeling that without them some brand of standardised clothing would be one button short.

MAGICAL NOVELTIES.

Dissolve some camphor in hot spirit. When the solution is perfectly clear, put it in a cool tumbler. The camphor will soon crystallise into a nice tree-shape.

Mix ether and half dram ammonia in a glass tumbler. If you throw into it a red flower it will be become blue, while a white flower will become pink.

Take the kernel out of a walnut. Put into the empty shell a mixture of powdered sulphur, salt petre and mercury. Insert it inside a bread and place the same in an oven. The bread will begin to dance when it becomes hot.

Take some hydrochloric acid in a tumbler and dilute with water. Drop an egg on the liquid. It will first sink, but will immediately float up and subsequently rise and fall.

Bore two tiny holes at the two ends of an egg and load the shell with a mixture of lime and sulphur. Now stop the holes with wax and throw into a river. It will explode with a loud report.

If a duck's egg be soaked in vinegar for some hours it will become so soft that it can be easily passed down the narrow neck of a bottle.

Make a tiny hole in an egg and throw out the contents. Fill the empty shell with sulphuric acid and stop the hole with wax. The egg will move about in a few minutes.

If a few dry grains of silver nitrate be thrown on a piece of burning charcoal, a very dazzling silvery white light will be emitted.

Roll a linen rag which has been well soaked in salt, or preferably covered with it round a candle; light the candle, and it will burn even if placed in the open in a strong wind.

An alloy, which may be kept in a state of fusion by placing it upon a piece of paper and holding it over a candle, may be made by melting together equal parts of bismuth lead and zinc.

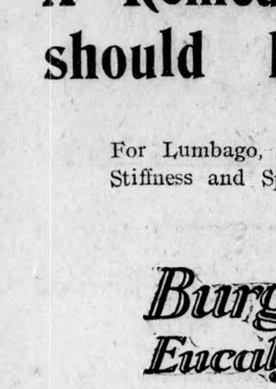
Spin a hard boiled egg on a small wooden tray, and gently move the tray on a small circle in the opposite direction to that in which the egg is spinning. The egg will revolve for an indefinite period.

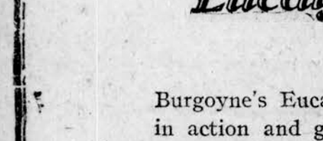
Take a large tumblerful of water throw into it 10 gr. phosphorus. Then place the bottle on a water bath. When the water in the bottle becomes warm balls of fire will become visible. They will roll about.

Take a large tumblerful of water and put into it 15 gr. finely powdered zinc and 6 gr. phosphorus. In another tumbler take dilute sulphuric acid with water. Make the room dark and then pour the diluted acid gradually to the mixture of zinc and phosphorus. Immediately there will appear a fountain of fire.

Soak a piece of thread in a saturated solution of salt and thoroughly dry it. Hang a ring from it and burn the thread The ring will continue to hang contrary to expectation.

Make a hollow ring of brass; fill it with mercury and close the pore. Heat the ring and leave it on a plain floor. It will begin to dance of itself. The ring will indulge in this frolic so long as the mercury is hot. When cool it may be heated again.





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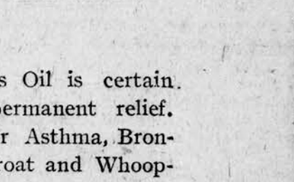

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WASHING AND BATHING PLACES IN BOMBAY.

SECOND REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.

The Estimates Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have issued their second report regarding the plans and estimates for the construction of washing and bathing places in crowded localities in E, F and G Wards of the city. In reporting on the question the Commissioner in his letter under reference, states that he is of opinion that the people residing in these areas would welcome and take advantage of increased bathing facilities. He has accordingly selected twenty conveniently situated and easily accessible sites for the erection of bathing places of the design shown on the plans which he has forwarded with his letter, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,310 each or Rs. 1,06,200 for all the twenty places. The Commissioner further states that if the Corporation approve of the design and estimate, steps will be taken to provide funds in the Budget for the year 1927-28 as well as in the following years at the rate of Rs. 10,620 a year so as to enable two washing places to be built yearly and that if the experiment proves a success, the rate of construction can be subsequently increased. As to the cost of maintenance, the Commissioner states that it will ordinarily be about Rs. 360 per annum (Rs. 30 per month, caretaker and contingencies, lighting, etc.) for each bathing place, but that in some cases it may be possible to locate them near existing public conveniences and so obviate the necessity for an independent caretaker.

At the meeting of the Committee at which the question was considered it was pointed out by the Special Engineer, Development Works, that since the time the aforesaid estimates were prepared, the rates of building materials, etc., had gone down and that according to the present rates, fresh estimates had been prepared which amount to Rs. 76,800 for the construction of the twenty bathing places referred to above, at Rs. 3,840 for each.

The Committee have carefully scrutinized the plans and the revised estimates in consultation with the Commissioner and they beg to recommend that the same be approved. The Committee are however of opinion that instead of constructing 20 bathing and washing places as suggested by the Commissioner, only six such places should be constructed during the current year, two being erected in each of the E. F. and G Wards.

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(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

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OUR C. P. LETTER.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 12.

The "Hitavada" announces that several members of the C. P. Legislative Council are in favour of electing Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis as President of the Council.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Art Circle the Third Provincial Fine Arts and Crafts Exhibition will be held in March 1927. Many prizes, medals or certificates will be awarded to the best exhibits in the following classes:—Oil paintings, water colours, posters, black and white caricatures, pastels, miniatures, sculptures, architectural designs, photographs, wood carving, metal work, artistic needle work, decorative art and miscellaneous crafts.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

At the weekly meeting of the Nagpur Municipality, it was resolved to present an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi who is expected to arrive at Nagpur on the 21st instant or thereabouts, the cost to be met by subscriptions from members.

Immediately on the termination of the University Sports Tournament, the Provincial Olympic Games will commence on the C. P. Gymkhana Grounds from the 24th instant. The following will be the items for competition:—100 yards, 440 yards, half mile, one mile and three mile race, 120 yards hurdles, putting the shot, running, high jump, long jump and 10 mile race.

At the weekly meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, the representation of the Nagpur Cotton Market requesting to reduce the tax from Rs. 2 was taken up. It was contended that if the present tax is levied the arrival of the cotton carts will be reduced, bringing the Committee into financial loss. The President's resolution reducing the tax from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 per cart was carried.

REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

A Survey and Settlement Department resolution of the C. P. Government announces the intention of H. E. the Governor to commence the revision settlement of operation in the Rai District, which will include Raipur, Baloda Bazar, Mahasamand and Dhamtari Tahsils. After considering the several technicalities and circumstances the Governor in Council proposes to aim at an average enhancement for the district at just over 36 per cent., the term of settlement being for 20 years. Objections to the proposals are invited up to the 17th December, 1926.

SIR FRANK SLY AT NAGPUR.

Dr. Sir Frank Sly, until recently Governor of C. P. and Berar, who arrived at Nagpur last week, had a very busy time and a large number of his old friends and admirers visited him during the past week. On Saturday last he was given reception at the New English High School, Nagpur. A large banquet was given in his honour by Sir Maneckji at his residence. He also visited the Jamsetji Tata University building, where he was met by Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chacellor, who showed the work under construction. He is likely to preside over the Diamond Jubilee of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, in January next. He is expected to visit Chanda for shooting excursions and will probably remain in India for about three months.

Manganese continues to be in brisk demand accompanied by moderate prices which led to the working of deposits of low grade ore or ore hard to win which had been abandoned.

On the other hand the slump in the coal trade which began in the beginning of the current year continues and has hit the coal industry in the C. P. particularly hard. As the quality of coal in the C. P. is rather poor, it is the first to suffer from any drop in the demand.

Dr. C. V. Raman, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta Univesrity, will deliver a course of three lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, in the Victoria Technical Institute Hall, Maharaj Bag, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd December on "Recent Advances in Molecular Physics."

BETRAYED BY LIMP.

EXCISE OFFICER'S QUICK OBSERVATION

Proceeding along Kamatipura on the night of the 13th instant Inspector Athaide of the Excise Department noticed a man, Ali Jiva, limping along the road. His suspicions being aroused the officer challenged the man and found that his limping was due to a flap of his sandal being loose. Examination of the flap revealed 72 grains of charas tucked in the inside of the flap. He was arrested and placed before Mr. Khairas the 2nd Presidency Magistrate and on his own plea of guilty convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

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Small wonder either, what with the heat, no exercise, too much to eat—and drink, perhaps!

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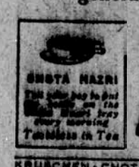

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Garrick Special Size No. 2.	Re. 1-12
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